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THE MEANING OF EDUCATION.*

THIS volume contains seven addresses or lectures directed to important present issues in education. They are noteworthy for the sure grasp which they show of the permanent principles that underlie education, and for the precision with which these principles are applied to solve the school problems of to-day.

Perhaps we should read first the second paper entitled "What Knowledge is of most Worth" to get possession of the keynote of this remarkable series of papers. This is the presidential address delivered before the National Educational Association at Denver in July, 1895, which in itself inaugurated a new epoch for that association. Its great word is this: found educational theory on the history of philosophy and civilization. Keep in the front rank the human studies: Literature, history, psychology. Make secondary to these the studies included within the departments of mathematics, physics and biology. Make the studies of nature secondary, but do not in the slightest degree neglect them. This word utters the purpose of founding education on what the Germans call Kultur-Geschichte which may be defined as comparative study of the history of civilization. Placed side by side with this basis of the theory of education, mere psychology is only a formal study. Still less rich and suggestive are the studies of physiology, anthropology and those special investigations which in the aggregate take the name of child-study. For the study of civilization shows us in an unmistakable manner the ideals of the race, or rather it shows us a series of national ideals, each with its great points of advantage and each with its peculiar limitations.

In the first one of this series of papers Dr. Butler discusses the meaning of education and presents in an admirable manner the idea of John Fiske that the prolonged period of human infancy is necessary for the being who is to develop not only his physical body but make all of those delicate spiritual adjustments which change man from an individual animal into a member of institutions. This helpless infancy necessitates the family and thereby founds the first of human institutions. "The factor in history that has changed the human being from a gregarious animal to a man living in a monogamic family, is, if anthropology and psychology teach us anything, unquestionably the child. During this long period of helplessness and dependence the parents of the child are kept together by a common center of interest; and the bonds of affection and interdependence that are eventually to constitute the family are then permanently and closely knit. That period of mutual association and dependence

**The Meaning of Education and other Essays and Addresses* by Nicholas Murray Butler, Professor of Philosophy and Education in Columbia University. New York, Macmillan Company, 1898.

of the parents extends at first over only eight, ten or twelve years. If two, three or four children are born to the same parents it may extend over a period much longer; it may last during one-third or even one-half the average life of man."

The significance of human infancy is dwelt upon and explained in a happy manner, and it furnishes an introductory thesis which prepares us to see the necessity of building our theory of education upon the philosophy of civilization. "After the physical adjustment is reasonably complete there remains to be accomplished the building of harmonious and reciprocal relations with those great acquisitions of the race that constitute civilization; and therefore, the lengthening period of infancy simply means that we are spending nearly one-half of the life of each generation in order to develop in the young some conception of the vast acquirements of the historic past and some mastery of the conditions of the historic present." The child receives first his animal inheritance; and then in his period of education he comes into his human inheritance. The process of human adjustment is the basis for all educational theory and educational practice; it is that which must provide us with our ideals. When it is said that all education must start from the child, we must complete the sentence, says Dr. Butler, by adding "Yes, and lead into human civilization." But he does not forget that though education must start from the traditional past, yet it must be adapted to the child.

Education, according to our author, is not mere instruction. It is rather a gradual adjustment to the spiritual possessions of the race. "The child is entitled to his scientific inheritance, to his literary inheritance, to his æsthetic inheritance, to his institutional inheritance, and to his religious inheritance."

This doctrine is set forth with eloquence and with a directness of appeal which carries with it the conviction of the reader. One of the most important things to be said in praise of the book has already been mentioned, namely, that while Doctor Butler sets forth the study of the humanities as the leading office of education, on the other hand he does not in any way disparage the nature studies nor the branches that go to physical culture and the training of man in skill in the branches of manual dexterity. He does not neglect any new doctrine that relates to the method of instruction or to a new device in school management. And yet his position is a conservative one; he would conserve all of the good which the past has brought us and at the same time make it the chief aim of the present to adapt what we have inherited to the work of building the new structure of civilization.

It is a pleasure to commend this book as a standard-bearer in the ceaseless struggle going on for the betterment of the American system of education.

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DIVINE IMMANENCE.*

THOSE who have read his previous work on "Personality" will receive the announcement of a treatise on "Divine Immanence" by the Rev. J. R. Illingworth, M.A., with peculiar satisfaction. No speculative subjects are now more frequently discussed in communities of culture than personality and the immanence of God. There are many reasons for this fact. Within a few years there has been a remarkable revival of interest in philosophy. Even one decade ago physical science was far in the ascendant, and most current discussions were suggested by investigations in the sphere of biology. Physical science is not regarded with less favor than formerly, but the study of mind and spirit has immensely increased. In circles where philosophy was once discarded it is now a subject of intense and eager inquiry, and the special themes which are attracting most attention are those which Mr. Illingworth has treated in his two books. The revival of interest in the Greek fathers has helped to bring into prominence the immanence of God; while the invasion of the Occident by oriental philosophy has necessitated a more thorough study of personality.

In our opinion Mr. Illingworth's second volume is stronger and more satisfactory than his first. No one who had not thought thoroughly on the subjects treated could have presented them in such lucid forms. The language is free from technicalities, and the style is condensed yet perspicuous. One not versed in philosophical terminology could read it with ease. The interpretative sentence of the title should be emphasized by all readers—"An Essay on the Spiritual Significance of Matter." The book contains seven chapters: "Matter and Spirit;" "The Religious Influence of the Material World;" "Divine Immanence in Nature;" "Divine Immanence in Man;" "The Incarnation and Miracles;" "The Incarnation and Sacraments;" "The Incarnation and the Trinity." These chapters are followed by two in the Appendix on "Personal Identity" and "Freewill."

The author is a singularly clear interpreter of the best thought on the profoundest subjects. In man he finds his illustration both of the divine transcendence and the divine immanence. The human personality exhibits spirit and matter in combination. As the body is the abode of the spirit, and the spirit uses the body, pervading yet transcending it, so God pervades and yet at the same time transcends the universe. "We find on reflection that what we call our spirit transcends, or is, in a sense, independent of the bodily organism on which otherwise it so entirely depends. Metaphysically speaking, this is seen in our self-consciousness, or power of separating our self as subject from our self as object, a thing wholly inconceivable as the result of any material process, and relating us at once to an order of being which we are obliged to call immaterial."

Of spirit he says again: "It not only works through the brain and nervous system, but as a result pervades the entire organism, animating and inspiring it with its own 'peculiar differences,' so that we recognize a man's character in the expression of his eye, the tone of his voice, the touch of his hand; his unconscious and instinctive postures, gestures and gait. Nor is this immanence confined to the bodily organism. It extends in what may be called a secondary degree to the inanimate objects of the external world. For a man imprints his spiritual character upon all the things with which he deals—his house, his clothes, his furniture, the various products of hand or head. And when we speak of man's spirit surviving in his works the expression is no mere

* *Divine Immanence: An Essay on the Spiritual Significance of Matter* by J. R. Illingworth, M.A. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1898.

metaphor, for through these works, even though dead and gone, he continues to influence his fellow men." Again: "As self-conscious, self-identical, self-determined, we possess qualities which transcend or rise above the laws of matter; but we can only realize these qualities, and so become aware of them, by acting in the material world; while conversely, material objects—our bodies and our works of art—could never possibly be regarded as expressions of spirit, if spirit were not at the same time recognized as distinct from its medium of manifestation." The point of view of the author is evident from these quotations. The divine presence in nature is spirit dwelling within the material order, and yet infinitely transcending it. To the question, Is the Deity immanent in the universe, or in His works? he answers, "In both." Another quotation is essential to an understanding of his position. "Under these circumstances we are entitled to urge that the Trinitarian conception of God, which we Christians have independent reasons for believing to be true, is intellectually the most satisfactory; since it embraces both the kinds of immanence in question, and therefore harmonizes with the entire analogy of our personal experience. For, according to this doctrine, the Second Person of the Trinity is the essential, adequate, eternal manifestation of the First, 'the express image of His person,' 'in whom dwelleth the fullness of the Godhead bodily,' while 'by Him all things were made.'"

The conclusion may be stated as follows: Here are two kinds of immanence; the complete immanence of the Father in the Son, of which our own relation to our body is an inadequate type; and as a result of this His immanence in creation, analogous to our presence in our works, with the obvious difference that we finite beings who die and pass away can only be impersonally present in our works, whereas He must be conceived as ever present to sustain and animate the universe, which thus becomes a living manifestation of Himself. From this point the author advances and shows that human personality combines transcendence over matter with immanence in matter; that this analogy excludes pantheism—which is mere immarence, deism—which is mere transcendence, and monism—which is mere identity. His view of monism may be thus condensed: It is the view that matter in motion is substantially identical with mind; that they are two aspects of one thing, which from the outside we call matter, and from the inside mind. At first this seems to be materialism in another form, but it has been advocated in a theistic sense, the mental aspect being prior in importance, though not in existence, to the material. The author does not think that monism abolishes the difficulties of dualism. It fails to recognize that the characteristics of mind as we know it in our personal spirit is that it is both subject and object at once; it is capable of becoming its own object, and saying, "I am I."

In his treatment of the Incarnation the author is very clear, but probably he will be sharply criticised at this point. He teaches that the incarnation shows that the difference between man and the Deity is one of distance rather than of nature. "In proportion as we are able to recognize this progressive manifestation of God in matter we are prepared to find it culminate in His actual incarnation, the climax of His immanence in the world." This, of course, necessitates the conclusion that the difference between Jesus and other men is only in the degree of the divine indwelling. The position is correct, but not all have traveled so far. To those who say that the tendency to believe in incarnations destroys their probability, he replies, that the tendency creates no presumption whatever against the reality of particular incarnation except on the previous assumption that the tendency is false. When at length we are confronted with the tale of an incarnation whose spiritual sublimity and actual influence are alike abso-

lutely unique its believers may fairly recognize in the previous expectation of mankind the additional proof of its truth.

A strong chapter is that on miracles. No presumption against miracles is possible because of "the uniformity of nature," for causation, however mechanical it may seem, must be ultimately spiritual. What is called "the uniformity of nature" refers only to that part of nature which has been observed, and does not take into account the fact that causality is always spiritual. How causality may work at any given time is a subject beyond observation. Nature is uniform in the sense that similar causes under similar conditions will always produce similar effects; but this does not justify the conclusion that what does not happen to-day never could have happened, or never can happen. What are known as miracles are events which might be expected to attend the culmination of the divine immanence in the world. To the question, "Why miracles are no longer performed?" the answer is less satisfactory. He grants that the age of miracles has gone, but says: "We regard the miracles of Christ as unique manifestations of His unique personality." Then as if dissatisfied with the narrowness of his own definition the author classifies under the term "special providences" those events which are equally manifestations of divine power. This treatment of the subject is confusing. Of events exactly alike he says that part are intended as witnesses to the Christ, while others are not; therefore some are miracles and others providences. But why not all miracles, since all alike show the presence of spiritual energy in the physical sphere? In reality the age of miracles has not closed and cannot close while there is a living God.

The chapter on the Trinity is suggestive rather than satisfactory. God is perfect love. Love is the essential and eternal cause of all things. It exhibits the whole world in a new light. If love is to be thought of as synonymous with God there must be an object of love, and that necessitates the Christian doctrine of the Trinity, "that divine society whose coequal members are one in infinite, eternal love, and in that love's exuberance come forth, in a sense, from out themselves, to create, to sustain, to redeem, to sanctify and to bless." This chapter contains some sentences which are worth remembering. "The test of a theology is the extent and character of its influence on life." "Love, in a word, is the sole solution of life's problem; and the doctrine of the Trinity is the sole metaphysic of love." "True love does not speak without acting; and the proclamation that God is love would have been self-contradictory if it had not been accompanied by its own practical proof." That practical proof is the Incarnation.

The chapter in the Appendix on "Personal Identity" is timely and especially to be commended to those whose minds have been confused by Oriental speculations. Personal identity is an ultimate fact of every sane man's inner experience which we cannot get behind. The unity which we know only as a fact of internal consciousness cannot be dissolved into elements which may be discovered only by external observation. Personality is not a mere product of the bodily organism. A sensation without a subject is nowhere to be met with as a fact. Every group of feelings needs something to constitute it a group. The principle of unity is always back of observable phenomena. The permanent self which we know by self-consciousness is the basis of our personality, in the sense of being that which makes us persons.

Equally worthy of attention is the chapter on "Freewill." The consciousness of freedom is a fact of practically universal experience. Freewill does not mean either a motiveless or a limitless will; it means self-determination; and self-determination is the power of choosing the motive by which our action shall be determined. We are

free to choose between opposing motives. This verdict of consciousness can only be set aside by an arbitrary assertion that what is supposed to be freedom is an illusion or a delusion. Yet there are limitations to freedom. We are free, and yet we cannot create. All action and choice must be within the limits of created things. We are limited by our individuality, and can only realize the individuality with which we were born. We are free to become good or evil, but we are not free to make one hair black or white. We are morally limited by habits, which habits become stronger with the years. We are free to make the forces which limit us our own, so that they will cease to be limitations and become extensions of power. There is a formal freedom and an actual. A man is formally free, and may insist on crossing a railroad in front of a train. He will thus lose his freedom in death. His actual freedom would have led him to choose to enter the train and be carried by it wheresoever he wished to go. This chapter closes with an illuminating illustration from Tennyson: "Man's freewill is but a bird in a cage. He can stop at the lower perch, or he can mount to a higher; then that which is and knows will enlarge his cage, give a higher and higher perch, and at last break off the top of his cage and let him out to be one with the freewill of the universe."

It goes without saying that the author writes as a Christian of the Anglican communion. That is evident, especially in the chapter on the Sacraments. His opinions on many points will not satisfy those who are not equally orthodox, as when he writes of the Virgin birth and Miracles. His treatment of Personal Identity and Freewill will be unsatisfying to those who deny the value of the witness of consciousness, or who have been fascinated by the nebulous philosophies of certain Oriental teachers. There will be reason in the assertion which no doubt will be made that the book is neither original nor exhaustive. But when this has been granted we may still assert that as an exposition and interpretation of the subjects of which it treats it is unsurpassed by any volume written in English during the present decade. We strongly urge, especially upon all Christian ministers and teachers, its careful study. Hard-working pastors little understand how widespread is the interest in philosophical subjects, and little imagine how many of their people are becoming fascinated by theories which are met and answered in this book with ability and fairness. It is fully abreast of the latest philosophic and scientific thought and sympathetic with all that is genuinely progressive in both spheres of inquiry.

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FRAZER'S PAUSANIAS.*

It would hardly require more than a glance at the pages of Gardner's *New Chapters in Greek History*, or Diehl's *Excursions in Greece*, to make it plain to any one that in the last thirty years materials of prime importance for the study of Greek art, life and history have been accumulating with greater rapidity than the most sanguine student of antiquity could have anticipated. Systematic excavations in Greece, on the Greek islands, and in Asia Minor have laid bare several world-famous sites, not to speak of the remains of lesser cities and of sanctuaries, of fortresses, roads and tombs; and the data derived from these sources have been supplemented by data of incalculable value from other parts of the ancient world, particularly Egypt. This working over of Greek soil has solved many problems, but it has raised many more. It has led to a critical testing of literary by monumental evidence. The classical authors have been diligently searched for statements bearing upon buildings and objects discovered, the truth or falsity of which could be established by an appeal to objective reality. The results of this comparison have, in general, tended to establish the truthfulness of the Greek writers, of whom at least one, Pausanias, has thus acquired a new significance.

Regarding the life of Pausanias we have no information outside of his writings. From these it is clear that he flourished about the middle of the second century of our era, for he refers to events in the reigns of Hadrian and of Marcus Aurelius as having fallen within his lifetime; less definite references seem to indicate that his early life was spent in Lydia, near Mt. Sipylus. He resolved to write a guide-book for Greece, in which should be included all the most noteworthy monuments existing in his time, together with the myths and traditions associated with them. The first book, dealing with Attica, was evidently written and published first; then followed, nine other books treating of the other parts of Greece. From internal evidence the composition of the whole work must have extended over a period of not less than fourteen years; it may have consumed a much longer time. Though there is no indication of a change of plan in the progress of the work, the arrangement of matter is much clearer in the latter books than in the first. The principle of arrangement adopted by Pausanias is stated by Mr. Frazer thus: "After narrating in outline the history of the district he is about to describe he proceeds from the frontier to the capital by the nearest road, noting anything of interest that strikes him by the way. Arrived at the capital, he goes straight to the centre of it, generally to the market-place, describes the chief buildings and monuments there, and then follows the streets, one after the other, that radiate from the centre in all directions, recording the most remarkable objects in each of them. Having finished his account of the capital, he describes the surrounding district on the same principle. He follows the chief roads that lead from the capital to all parts of the territory, noting methodically the chief natural features and the most important towns, villages and monuments that he meets with on the way. Having followed the road up till it brings him to the frontier, he retraces his steps to the capital, and sets off along another which he treats in the same way, until in this manner he has exhausted all the principal thoroughfares that branch from the city. On reaching the end of the last of them he does not return on his footsteps, but crosses the boundary into the next district, which he then proceeds to describe after the same fashion. This, roughly speaking, is the way in which he describes the cities and territories of Corinth,

* *Pausanias's Description of Greece*. Translated with a Commentary by J. G. Frazer. In six volumes. The Macmillan Co.

Argos, Sparta, Mantinea, Megalopolis, Tegea, and Thebes." This arrangement, while less convenient than that of modern guide-books, has the advantage of simplicity; as Mr. Frazer points out, it avoids a fruitful source of confusion in that the different routes do not cross one another.

The interest of Pausanias for the modern reader is twofold. His work is unique in its systematic survey of the remains of Greek art at a time when the monuments of the best period were still appreciated and for the most part carefully preserved. It is rich in topographical and archaeological detail. But Pausanias himself gave special attention to matters of religion. With a spirit of reverence rare among educated Greeks, he believed, or tried to believe, in the ancient gods and in the tales that were told of their dealings with men. He was not, indeed, without discrimination. Some myths he rejected entirely, to others he gave a rational explanation; but in all his itineraries he made note of temples and shrines with great painstaking, and recorded current traditions and beliefs connected with them in most cases with unquestioning acceptance. His guide-book is a mine of information for the student of the Greek religion. The text is in a far from satisfactory state, and the style is singularly perverse. Pausanias is often obscure, either from too great conciseness or from the abruptness of his transitions; but his general accuracy as an observer and as a recorder of what he saw and heard, strongly defended by Gurlitt (in the monograph *Ueber Pausanias*, published in 1890) is conclusively established by the evidence collected in the work before us. Mr. Frazer does not overstate the value of Pausanias in saying that "without him the ruins of Greece would for the most part be a labyrinth without a clue, a riddle without an answer. His book furnishes the clue to the labyrinth, the answer to many riddles. It will be read and studied so long as ancient Greece shall continue to engage the attention and awaken the interest of mankind; and if it is allowable to forecast the results of research in the future from those of research in the past, we may venture to predict that, while they will correct the descriptions of Pausanias on some minor points, they will confirm them on many more, and will bring to light nothing to shake the confidence of reasonable and fair-minded men in his honour and good faith."

The prominence which has unexpectedly been given to Pausanias and the increasing recognition of his merit were ample justification for Mr. Frazer to undertake to present his work to English readers in a suitable form and with adequate explanations. Those familiar with *The Golden Bough* do not need to be informed regarding Mr. Frazer's fitness for the task on the side of religious antiquities; an examination of the Commentary will show that he prepared himself also for the discussion of archaeological and topographical questions by an inspection of sites and monuments as well as by a thorough study of the literature. In view of the varied and complex matter of Pausanias's *Description* one can well understand the statement in the preface that as material accumulated the Commentary came to exceed by far the bounds originally set for it. The limits of a brief article barely suffice to note the more characteristic features of this great work.

The first volume contains an introduction of nearly a hundred pages upon Pausanias and his work, a complete translation of the *Description of Greece*, and about fifty pages of notes upon the Greek text. The translation, as was to be expected, follows in the main the recension of Schubart, but in the Critical Notes Mr. Frazer discusses the more important emendations proposed since Schubart's text was published, and gives reasons for the readings which he has preferred. The translation is idiomatic and trustworthy. The apt choice of phrases and fidelity to the spirit of the original stand in

favorable contrast with the awkward and inaccurate version of Shilleto. The gratitude of scholars, however, is due to Mr. Frazer not so much on account of his excellent translation, though the publication of this is a real service, as on account of the illuminating and exhaustive commentary, which fills four volumes—more than twenty-three hundred pages in all. One of the larger volumes, the second, is devoted entirely to notes upon the first book, dealing with Athens and the remaining parts of Attica and Megara. Volumes III. and IV. supply the commentary to the books treating of Corinth, Laconia, Messenia, Elis, Achaia and Arcadia. Volume V. contains the notes to the ninth and tenth books of Pausanias (on Bœotia and Phocis) and more than one hundred and fifty pages of Addenda. The sixth volume contains full and serviceable indexes to the Commentary and the Translation, with ten maps. The notes are accompanied by copious references to sources of information. There are a number of well executed plates and plans, part being printed in colors, and ; abundant and carefully selected illustrations add much to the attractiveness as well as the usefulness of the volumes.

In writing his commentary Mr. Frazer apparently ransacked all the recent literature not merely of classical and oriental archæology, but of prehistoric anthropology as well. With a breadth of view rare among classical scholars, he recognized from the outset the significance of the primitive rites and myths recorded by Pausanias as survivals from an earlier and ruder culture and undertook to interpret them in the light of comparative religion. A single illustration will give a better idea of the value of the annotation in this respect than mere description. In the thirty-fourth chapter of his second book Pausanias mentions a singular rite which he found at Methana, a small town on a peninsula projecting from the eastern part of Argolis. "When the vines are budding, and a south-wester sweeps down on them from the Saronic Gulf, it blights the tender shoots. So, while the squall is still coming, two men take a cock, every feather of which must be white, rend it in two, and run round the vines in opposite directions, each carrying a half of the cock, and when they come back to the place from which they started they bury the pieces there. This is their device for counteracting a south-wester." The note on this passage (omitting nearly a dozen references) is as follows :

"The object of carrying the pieces of the victim round the vineyard was to place the vines, as it were, within a charmed circle, into which the baneful influence of the wind could not penetrate. This may be illustrated by parallel practices. Meles, King of Sardes, was told that the acropolis of Sardes would be impregnable if a lion were carried round the walls. So he caused a lion to be carried round the whole circuit of the walls except one place, which was so precipitous that he considered it quite safe. But the soldiers of Cyrus made their way into the acropolis at this very point. In Elmina, on the Gold Coast of Africa, it was formerly the custom to sacrifice a human victim, cut the body up, and distribute the pieces round the town. A sheep is now substituted for the human victim, and its flesh distributed in the same way. This is believed to render it impossible for a hostile force to make its way into the town. Some of the Nagas, a hill tribe of north-eastern India, killed a puppy, cut it up, and buried the pieces at various points outside their gates on the road along which they expected an English force to attack their village ; this was supposed to secure the village and render the bullets harmless. In the Nijegorod Government (Russia) 'the Siberian Plague is supposed to be kept at a distance by ashen stakes being driven into the ground at crossways, and the remains of a dog, calcined for the purpose, being scattered about the village.' In the Roman sacrifice of the *suovetaurilia* the victims were carried round

the land, which was thus supposed to be protected from fog, disease, etc. Roman and Greek writers record the belief that if you carry the skin of a hyæna, a crocodile, or a seal round your land, and then hang up the skin over the door of the house, no hail will fall on your land. It is said to be an Austrian custom, on the approach of a hail-storm, to bury an egg at each of the four corners of the field. When the people of Car Nicobar (the most northerly of the Nicobar Islands) see signs of an approaching storm, 'the people of every village march round their own boundaries, and fix up at different distances small sticks split at the top, into which split they put a piece of cocoa-nut, a wisp of tobacco, and a leaf of a certain plant.' Among the Esthonians it used to be customary for a farmer to go to his fields on the day of the Annunciation and let fall three drops of blood from the ring finger of his left hand at each of the four corners of all his fields; this was to make the crops thrive. The reason why the people of Methana selected a white cock specially to keep off the South-wester is perhaps explained by the following custom: When the sky is overcast the skipper of a Malay prao takes the white or yellow feathers of a cock, fastens them to a leaf of a special sort, and sets them in the forecastle, praying that the spirits will cause the black clouds to pass by. Then the cock is killed. The skipper whitens his hand with chalk, points thrice with his whitened finger at the black clouds, and throws the bird into the sea. The idea of both the Malay and the Greek custom seems to be that the white bird will chase away the black clouds."

The most extended notes, however, are those dealing with the results of excavation. In the case of each locality in which systematic excavations have made it possible to check off the statements of Pausanias, Mr. Frazer presents a concise summary of the discoveries to date. But his notes are more than a summary of the views of others. While of necessity to a great extent a compiler, he does not evade the responsibility of independent judgment. Where there are differences of opinion he weighs the evidence on both sides and gives us his own view. It would be of interest, if space allowed, to quote the conclusions of so careful and fair-minded a scholar in regard to several moot questions; but we must confine ourselves to one example. After stating the objections to the familiar theory of Dr. Dörpfeld that the theatres of the Greek, as distinguished from those of the Roman, type did not have a raised stage, he states his own opinion thus (Vol. V., p. 584): "The hypothesis of the sudden creation of the Roman out of the Greek theatre is more than improbable; it is, as Mr. Chamonard has well shown, irreconcilable with the existence of theatres of a type intermediate between the Greek and the Roman type. Such theatres are to be found in Asia, notably at Termessus, and their existence raises a strong presumption that the low, broad stage of the Roman theatre was developed gradually and naturally, through a series of intermediate stages, out of the high narrow stage of the Greek theatre." In more than one instance the note suggested by some point mentioned by Pausanias amounts to a dissertation on the subject. That on Mycenæ, for example, fills sixty-two pages, and gives us a well digested account of the range and character of the Mycenaean culture, as well as of the remains at Mycenæ. The notes on the Heræum embody the results of the excavations recently conducted under the auspices of the American School at Athens; those on Delphi present the latest facts yielded by the excavations of the French. In short, Mr. Frazer, shirking no difficulty, has attempted to bring the work of Pausanias at every point into relation with the latest conclusions of science.

In one respect the production of such a work as this is a thankless task. The author knows that before the last sheets leave the press, the earlier parts will be out of

date in regard to a certain number of details; so rapid is the progress of research. Yet there are substantial portions of this work which future investigation will not modify in essential particulars, and the disadvantages are more than offset by the opportunity afforded to take a bird's-eye view of the whole field of investigation. This work is a thesaurus to which students and readers interested in Greek studies will constantly turn for help on a wide range of questions. It will be promptly recognized as one of the most valuable contributions made by the present generation of scholars to the elucidation of classical antiquity.

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FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE'S PHILOSOPHY.

THE question as to what constitutes progress is growing ominous: moralists and physiologists stand opposed in debate, the former in the dangerous position of having subscribed to the fundamental proposition of the latter, *i. e.*, further social evolution will endanger the individual. The moralists maintain that while the loss of animal instincts that lead man to choose only what is for his physical good is to be deplored; yet this is not too great a price to pay for ethical development, *i. e.*, "the improvement of the race." The physiologists insist that ethical development can only be valued as all other things are valued, on the basis of *life*. Physical deterioration of the individual is the physical decline of the species, *i. e.*, the decline of the race. Ascending life only can be called progress.

To this proposition Friedrich Nietzsche makes the corollary: *All ideals inimical to life are disease and signs of decadence*. He has undertaken to expose such ideals as have long been contaminating mankind. His aim is nothing less than the "transvaluation of all values" by means of which the few that are still sound may be saved.

His attack is principally upon the ascetic ideal in which he finds the fullest expression of all that is weary of life, resentful of power, morbid, diseased. By this ideal he condemns Christianity, the religion of sympathy for the weak and miserable; by this he exposes the philosophical conception of "thing-in-itself" as an attempt to deny Nature, reality—a nihilism. Democracy is a triumph of low resentment against power, a successful slave revolt, a nihilistic attempt again inasmuch as it checks the strong and upholds the weak. Nothing is so deadly, so anti-natural as equality, nothing so unjust and tyrannous as the attempt to impose it on mankind. Modern art, in the service of these, is fatally corrupt.

In a sense, the transvaluation of values in Christianity, asceticism, metaphysics and even in democracy has been practically accomplished. Asceticism as a means of higher intellectuality, to be sure, still retains its place in the imagination of men. That spirit that deplores "the pride of life," however, and prepares itself for another world by making the worst of this one is passing away.

The Christian ideal may not have changed, although the principle that a man should bestow all his goods to feed the poor cannot be regarded as presently active enough to endanger society. The religion of sympathy, moreover, is scarcely responsible for the vast so-called philanthropic movement of to-day. The question of the care of the poor and weak is now treated practically and scientifically; the church will not claim to have incited this. If the rights of the sick are for the first time seriously brought into com-

petition with the rights of the sound it may be a result at which Christianity has aimed. Other forces, far removed from sentiment, would have brought it about.

As for the "thing-in-itself" the metaphysical truth of philosophy, its only practical application and, therefore, its only dangerous ideal was the "good-in-itself" as brought into ethics. It was the basis of Kant's theological philosophy, it is undoubtedly the basis of most ethical reasoning to-day. In practical morality, however, the ideal has undergone a remarkable change. "Good-in-itself" may still be used substantively but it no longer is used adjectively. Morals have been subjected to historical analysis. Psychologists seem to have no difficulty in proving that the moral code is always a tool of civilization, subject to be hammered into spears or pruning-hooks as utility directs. That morality seems rather to be gaining in authority on this new basis indicates that it required no metaphysical support.

Democracy, too, is rapidly undergoing transvaluation. The first result reported on the great experiment seems to be that the most valued among the equal rights of men is the right for one to get ahead of another. It is an unexpected development of eighteenth century theory in nineteenth century practice, but the optimism of the American people seems to have suffered no shock.

There is, in fact, a widespread and most modern tendency towards the assurance that ideals may be changed and values transvalued without precipitating doomsday. Not long ago Friedrich Nietzsche would have been burned at the stake; to-day he will be read with interest. His essays on transvaluation are launched into a world busy at that very work.

The genealogy of morals forms the basis for Nietzsche's treatment of the ascetic ideal. In three essays he sets forth the principles which he himself calls the key to his philosophy. He occupies himself with an elaborate distinction between the values "good and bad" and "good and evil," briefly as follows:

A state is formed in but one way: a strong race conquers and subdues a weaker. The relation between master and slave subsists as the first political condition, and from this relation two distinct moral valuations will arise. Master morality is represented by the judgment *good and bad*, slave-morality by that of *good and evil*. The master race finds in itself the characteristics it must admire and in its slaves such as it must despise. It arrogates "good" to itself and imposes *bad* on the slaves in antithesis and, at first, without reproach. Undoubtedly many languages offer a confirmation of this theory in terms reproachful or laudatory that originally implied no moral judgment. (Witness the derivations of *chivalrous* and *churlish*.)

The slaves' "good and evil" has a similar basis but a very different meaning. He creates the idea of evil out of his toils and pains as the master creates "good" out of his own happiness. The master judgment, however, is active, positive; the slave judgment is nothing but a reaction, *resentment*. This resentment must have a basis, hence the slave conceives of wickedness as inherent in the power which oppresses him. He imputes to the master *freedom to act otherwise if he would, i. e.,* he invents virtue. Virtue is forbearance; the slave himself who forbears to resist is "good" in his own sense, a sense very different from that "good" of activity and power of the master. Thus Nietzsche comes to demonstrate virtue "a spiritual vengeance, a revolt of the impotent against the powerful." In so far as morality to-day deplores the joy of life and exalts humility and suffering; in so far as it calls life evil and fixes its hope on another world; in so far as it couples the world and the flesh with the devil, it is a sign of discouragement, disease, decadence.

The origin of "guilt" and "bad conscience" Nietzsche places in a more developed society where every man's animal instincts are partially restrained by law. A priest-class will develop, *i. e.*, a class that by superior intellectuality adapt themselves most thoroughly to restraint. They cultivate inaction as a safeguard against too violent action, benumb themselves with contemplation, construct an illusory world for their imagination and apply religion as a narcotic to the pains of declining life. It is to their interest to establish law far beyond the needs of social union for warfare and defense.

The common man finds himself more and more restrained in the exercise of his natural activities. His resentment threatens dissolution of the state and priestcraft finds itself to be obliged to deal with it. As it cannot be appeased it must be turned from its natural course against authority; it must be turned inward on the man's self. To the first question of resentment "Who is to blame for my suffering?" the priest answers, "You are your own enemy. Evil is within you. Your natural instincts are sinful. Struggle with these, overcome these, and you shall have peace." Guilt is thus invented to occupy and subdue those who might be dangerous to society. A "bad conscience" is given to man to torment him and the state is saved; but ideals antagonistic to life are set up. To the wounds thus inflicted on the simple soul the priest applies the narcotics by which it soothed himself, faith, hope of another world, promise of peace. The need for religion lies in hate, hate of power, of life. The final "seduction" to this unnatural hate is the "Religion of Love," Christianity. Since life is conditioned on warfare, activity, overcoming of resistance, all denial of these is enmity to life, decadence.

Such in bare and insufficient outline is Nietzsche's genealogy of morals. Among his many developments of the above, that in which he deplores the corruption of art in the service of the ascetic ideal is perhaps the most interesting. On this ground he attacks Wagner and arraigns him as a typical decadent. Aside from Wagner's Christian ideals which are distasteful to Nietzsche as they are beautiful to poet musician he finds him the "great ruin for music. He (Wagner) has divined in music the expedient for exciting fatigued nerves—he has thus made music morbid * * * He is the master of hypnotic passes. * * *"

We cannot here concern ourselves with his onslaught upon philosophy from Plato to Kant and Schopenhauer. Everywhere he finds the fatal denial of reality and nature in the search of truth, metaphysically understood, or rather, misunderstood. He finds philosophy ever in the service of nihilistic tendencies, now metaphysical, now theological, now pessimistic.

Nietzsche styles himself an immoralist, one who is "beyond good and evil." He foresees himself misunderstood on this point with some grim humor, and doubtless will be misunderstood. The master-morality which he would see triumph, however, is of a heroic kind that should appeal to the imagination. With strong effect he outlines the development of honor and responsibility, the conscious work of primitive society of which we reap the inestimable benefit. The first requirement of society is reliability: the best social product is *the man who can promise.*

"This primitive problem was, as may be supposed, not solved exactly with delicate answers and means; indeed, perhaps nothing in the history of man is so terrible and so awful as his *mnemotechny*." In order to make a thing stay it must be burned into memory; only that which never ceases to hurt remains fixed in memory. "These are among the fundamental truths of the oldest psychology on earth. We might even say that wherever on earth solemnity, earnestness, mystery and sombre colors are still to

be found in men and people something of the terribleness operates still with which promises, pledges and vows were made in former times. The past, the longest, deepest, sternest past, breathes upon us and rises within us whenever we grow "earnest." Blood, tortures, sacrifices were indispensable whenever man found it necessary to make a memory for himself. * * * "With the aid of the morality of custom and the social straight-jacket man was *made* really reckonable. But if we place ourselves at the end of this gigantic process, there where the tree matures its fruits; society and morality of customs at last give birth to that for which they were but the means * * * the sovereign individual, like to itself alone, delivered from the morality of custom, autonomous, supermoral * * * in short, the man of private, independent and long will *who may promise*."

H. BROOKS.

NEW WINDSOR, N. Y.

SOCIAL AND ETHICAL INTERPRETATIONS.*

THE aim of the present work, as stated by the author, is "to inquire to what extent the principles of the development of the individual mind apply also to the evolution of society." It is a continuation of Professor Baldwin's earlier work, *Mental Development in the Child and the Race*, and in part it consists of the successful essay written in competition for the gold medal of the Royal Academy of Denmark. The question set was this: "Is it possible to establish, for the individual isolated in society, rules of conduct drawn entirely from his personal nature; and if such rules are possible, what is their relation to the rules which would be reached from the consideration of society as a whole?"

What we have in this work is a treatment of social psychology so profound, so original, and so striking in its results that it cannot fail to mark an epoch in the future both of sociological and of psychological thought. It should, however, in justice to the author, be stated at once that the present discussion does not claim to be exhaustive. This remark is the more pertinent as there is so general a tendency to criticise an author for not doing something which he did not set out to do, but which the critic assumes by implication that he ought to have done. Professor Baldwin observes in his introduction that there are several methods by which the relation between the principles of the development of the individual mind and the evolution of society might be investigated. The first he calls the anthropological or historical method, which seeks information in the history of society; the second is termed the sociological or statistical method, and this aims to secure results by analytical and inductive examinations of society; the third is the genetic method, subdividing itself into the psychological and biological. Professor Baldwin adopts the psychogenetic method, examining into the psychological development of the individual "for light upon the social elements and movements of his nature, whereby he is able to enter into social organization with his fellows." The child is examined in his mental development, and the social results reached are as rich as they must be astonishing to one who has hitherto failed to approach problems of society from this simple point of view. One is reminded of Columbus and his egg; also the

* *Social and Ethical Interpretations*. By James Mark Baldwin, M.A., Ph.D., Professor in Princeton University and Co-Editor of *The Psychological Review*. This article is an excerpt; reprinted by permission from a review by Professor Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, in the *Expositor*. The Macmillan Co.

thought occurs that a little child is still leading us into the truth! It is expressly stated by the author that a complete scientific research should include all three methods, and he frequently shows the connection of other methods with the one he has developed, and upon which the emphasis is laid throughout the entire work.

One is puzzled to know how to discuss a work of this character in the brief space allowed to its review. Naturally, the reviewer in a periodical which has its particular field quite outside of psychology will not attempt an examination of its technical character. The general significance of the work is what the educated public, outside the field of the specialist, desires to have made clear. The present reviewer will indicate briefly those features of Professor Baldwin's new book which strike him as most noteworthy both in their scientific and in their immediately practical bearings.

The work opens with a discussion of the growth of self which reveals the intimate relationship of the ego and the alter. The two cannot be separated in evolution. Without the one the other would be non-existent. The person as self is formed, comes into existence by a give-and-take process between the ego and the alter, and the ego and the alter are born together; both are social products. Fundamental is the thought of the person as self; and gradually growing up together we have my self and your self, or other self and other selves. The growth process is backward and forward between two poles—my self, other self. I know my self through your self. I know your self through my self. "The development of the child's personality could not go on at all without the constant modification of his sense of himself by suggestions from others. So he himself, at every stage, is really in part some one else, even in his own thought of himself" (p. 24).

It is possible at this time and place to indicate little more than results, throwing out at most a few suggestions here and there of methods whereby results are reached. The momentous character of this process, or, in the author's term, dialectic of personal growth, must be apparent on a moment's reflection. What a magnificent foundation it gives for that social solidarity which impresses itself upon the student of every one of the social sciences, and indeed every careful observer of society! And this social solidarity is expressed in the strongest and most unequivocal terms in many passages, but perhaps nowhere better than in this somewhat extended quotation from Professor Baldwin's earlier work, *Mental Development*:

"We have to say, therefore, that the child is born to be a member of society, in the same sense precisely that he is born with eyes and ears to see and hear the movements and sounds of the world, and with touch to feel the things of space; and, as I hope to show later in detail, all views of the man as a total creature, a creation, must recognize him not as a single soul shut up in a single body to act, or to abstain from acting upon others similarly shut up in similar bodies; but as a soul partly in his own body, partly in the bodies of others, to all intents and purposes, so intimate is this social bond—a service for which he pays in kind, since we see in his body, considered simply as a physical organism, preparation for the reception of the soul-life, the suggestions of mind and spirit, of those others. I do not see wherein the community of the senses together, in a single life of nervous activity, differs very much in conception from this community of men, bound together by the native ties which lie at the basis of their most abstract and developed social organizations." (*Mental Development*, p. 153.)

This suggests the false antithesis between egoism and altruism which has puzzled so many, and which, among other things, had led Mr. Benjamin Kidd to give us his strange doctrine of an antagonism between individual and social interests such that social progress can have no rational sanction to the individual, and has led him to discover in religion an ultra-rational sanction for social progress, the office of which is to hold the

individual quiet while he is being slaughtered in the interests of the race! It has already been shown that even biologically we have given with the struggle for life also the struggle for the life of others, and now we have a psychogenetic proof of the fact that egoism and altruism are alike reasonable. But this suggests a question which it is as well to answer at once. How reconcile the claims of the ego and the alter? How does the man, wise as well as good, avoid perpetual conflict? We have an interesting movement from self to self and other self, and then a return again to a union in a higher, ideal self.

But equally interesting and equally significant is the doctrine of social heredity, so finely elaborated that it is difficult even in the contracted space of this review to avoid enthusiasm. This social heredity must be treated along with natural heredity to understand the forces at work in social evolution. It has been overlooked, and yet it is the peculiarly human factor in social evolution. Indeed, as our author says, "The influence of social heredity is, in a large sense, inversely as the amount and definiteness of natural heredity. By this is meant that the more a person or an animal is destined to learn in his lifetime, the less fully equipped with instincts and special organic adaptations must he be at birth" (p. 61). We have a selective process among thoughts and ideas, in fact, very literally a struggle. The child learns "by imitative absorption of the actions, thoughts, expressions, of other persons" (p. 58), and the general fact that in much of his personal growth the child is indebted to society is called "Social Heredity." "In social organization the fruitful variation is not the individual as such, but his thoughts" (p. 521). In the struggle of ideas those survive which have a fitness "for imitative reproduction and application," and these are handed down by social heredity.

This at once brings us to social progress. This is due in the first instance to individuals who work on the basis of what that society has given them in which they have become what they are. The individual is the particularizing social force and society is the generalizing social force. The new variations are produced by the individuals, and this production is called particularization. It is this particularizing by the individual which furnishes the material of social progress. The thoughts, ideas, etc., of the individual furnish copy for imitation or generalization by society. It is as society takes up new material furnished by the social person that it progresses. We have here a very different force from any known to biology. And how much more powerful is the force of thought in society than physical heredity! As Professor Baldwin finely says of social truth: "It leaps the bounds of physical heredity."

Ideas come from the most capable, the most talented, and nature herself thus provides every society, however organized politically, with a natural aristocracy.

But there is an antinomy at last! It is found in the failure of society to generalize the ethical thought of the individual. "In the ethical realm the individual may rule himself by rules which are in advance of those which society prescribes, and also exact them."

The most impressive feature of Professor Baldwin's work to one thinking of it as a whole is the new emphasis laid upon social forces. The philosophy of the eighteenth century viewed external nature as the principal thing to be considered in a study of society, and not society itself. The great force in society was extraneous to society. But according to the philosophy of our times, as it finds expression in Professor Baldwin's work, the chief forces working in society are truly social forces, that is to say, they are immanent in society itself. The importance of this change can scarcely be overesti-

mated. Man as man comes into being and unfolds his powers through society. Ethical sentiment grows up in society; "morality is in its origin and direct bearing a social thing" (p. 83). The moral sense is essentially a social thing. The religious bond is a social relationship, and God Himself "cannot be thought of out of this relationship" (pp. 345-346).

A certain confirmation of Professor Baldwin's ideas concerning morality and the moral sense as social things may be found in the absence of moral ideas in the deaf and dumb before they have been taught to communicate with others. Experts tell us that the most elementary moral notions seem to be entirely absent, and of course a trace of the idea of God cannot be found.

It is interesting to observe that very similar results to those reached by Professor Baldwin have been gained by an entirely different process by one of the most celebrated jurists of the century, namely, the late Professor Rudolf von Ihering, of Göttingen, in his *Zweck im Recht*. Approaching the subject of society from the point of view of jurisprudence, he finds the source and the sanction and the purpose of moral actions in society, and comes to regard ethics as the queen of the social sciences. It is significant that psychology and jurisprudence should lead to such similar, and to many, doubtless, such startling results.

This work of Professor Baldwin's will prove a powerful assistance in the emancipation of sociology from an undue dependence upon biology, which helped to promote that crude materialism which has tintured so much of our sociological thought during the past generation. Instead of biological sociology, we have social psychology. We may in this connection quote the closing paragraph of *Social and Ethical Interpretations*.

"Finally our outcome may be gathered up in a sentence of characterization of society as a whole. Society, we may say, is *the form of natural organization which ethical personalities come into in their growth*. So also, on the side of the individual, we may define ethical personality as *the form of natural development which individuals grow into who live in social relationships*. The true analogy, then, is not that which likens society to a physiological organism, but rather that which likens it to a psychological organization. And the sort of psychological organization to which it is analogous is that which is found in the individual in *ideal thinking*" (p. 544).

Professor Baldwin's work is one which no student of society can afford to neglect. It is one which will prove helpful to the teacher, and must profoundly influence the preacher who grasps its import. It gives us a social philosophy which makes possible a rational and helpful discussion of the problems of the day. Professor Baldwin has already accomplished great things, and from him still greater things may be expected in the future.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.*

MISS HELEN GOULD, New York, has given \$20,000 to Rutgers College.

DR. K. GROOS, of Giessen, has been appointed Professor of Philosophy at Basel.

THE University of Chicago has received a gift of about \$150,000 from an anonymous donor.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE has given \$50,000 for a technical school at Dumfriesline, Scotland.

MR. R. T. GLAZEBROOK, F.R.S., has accepted the post of principal of University College, Liverpool.

MR. AMOS R. ENO, the New York multimillionaire, who died a few weeks ago, left \$50,000 to Amherst College.

MISS GOULD has given a further gift of \$10,000 toward the endowment of the engineering school of New York University.

PROFESSOR P. HENSEL, Strassburg, has been called to an assistant professorship of philosophy newly established at Heidelberg.

MR. THOMAS SERGEANT PERRY has accepted the professorship of English language and literature in the College in Tokio.

DR. GEORGE TREILLE has been appointed to the newly established chair of

Colonial Hygiene in the University of Brussels.

DR. PH. LENARD, Assistant Professor of Physics in the University of Heidelberg, has been called to the Chair of Physics at Kiel.

MR. CHESTER W. KINGSLEY, whose gift to Worcester Academy was reported last week, has now given \$25,000 to Colby University.

MR. D. E. O. LOVETT has been elected Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the John C. Green School of Science, of Princeton University.

DR. CHALLES R. BARNES, of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed professor of plant physiology in the University of Chicago.

MR. HENRY HANNA, M.A., B.Sc., has been appointed Demonstrator of Biology, Geology and Paleontology in the Royal College of Science, Dublin.

MR. HAROLD HEATH, now Fellow of Biology at the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Zoölogy in Stanford University.

DR. A. SAUER, Docent in Mineralogy, and Dr. Bela Haller, Docent in Zoölogy, have been promoted to assistant professorships in the University of Heidelberg.

THE governing board of the Sheffield Scientific School has established six new scholarships of \$100, the equivalent of remitted tuition for the same number of students.

PROFESSOR FREDERIC STARR, of the University of Chicago, has returned from

*In order to make this section of *Book Reviews* as complete as possible, the editor asks for the coöperation of college authorities. Properly authenticated news will be printed of all changes in college faculties, changes in instructorships, and important college news. Such news should be in the editor's hands not later than the 16th day of the month.

a trip through Mexico, having made important investigations on the Otomi Indians.

PRESIDENT DWIGHT and Professor George E. Day, of the Yale Divinity School, are members of the national committee to revise the translation of the Bible.

THE Teachers College, Columbia University, has received from an anonymous donor a gift of \$40,000. Three other gifts of \$25,000 each have been received since December 1st.

AMONG the announcements is that of the appointment of Walter H. Nichols to the secretaryship of Teachers College. Mr. Nichols is now an instructor in the University of Colorado.

SIR WILLIAM TURNER, who holds the chair of anatomy at Edinburgh University, has been asked to allow himself to be nominated for the presidency of the General Medical Council.

THE bequest by Catherine M. Garcelon, of California, to Bowdoin College, Maine, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, has been confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE will of the late Jacob Tome gives the residue of his estate, estimated at \$3,000,000, to the Jacob Tome Institute of Port Deposit, Md., which during his lifetime he had founded and richly endowed.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Drury College will be celebrated with exercises appropriate to the occasion on the 16th of June, the day following its commencement exercises.

HON. CHESTER W. KINGSLEY has given the Worcester Academy \$25,000 to com-

plete the sum needed to defray the expenses of the new Kingsley Laboratory, to the dedication of which we referred recently.

THE proposal to establish a chair of anthropology and anatomy, and also a chair of physiology, in the University of St. Andrews, has been sanctioned by the University Court, and a scheme will be prepared.

THE proposed amalgamation of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been the subject of conferences between committees of both institutions, but the plan has now been abandoned.

CORNELIUS L. SHEAR, Fellow in Botany in the University of Nebraska, has been appointed Assistant Agrostologist in the Division of Agrostology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., his duties began April 1st.

PROFESSOR HERBERT HIBBARD, of the University of Minnesota, has been elected Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering of Railways and principal of the graduate school of railway mechanical engineering, at Cornell University.

PRESIDENT ANDREW S. DRAPER, of the University of Illinois, having declined the Superintendency of the schools of New York City, Dr. W. H. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Brooklyn schools, was elected Superintendent on March 15th.

PROFESSOR JAS. H. WELLS, at present Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the State College of Kentucky, will assume charge of the Mechanical Engineering Department of the University of Montana, at Missoula, about May 20th next.

PROFESSOR HENRY ALLYN FRINK, of Amherst College, died suddenly March 25th at his home. His death, which was altogether unexpected, is much lamented. For a number of years he had held the chair of logic, public speaking and rhetoric.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY has announced the program of its fourth summer session for teachers and College graduates. Thirty courses are offered in eight different departments. The session will be held at University Heights, New York City, July 5th—August 19th.

OF the three travelling fellowships annually awarded at Bryn Mawr College, two have been awarded in the sciences—the President's fellowship to Miss L. R. Laird, a student of physics, and the Mary E. Garrett European fellowship to Miss F. Peebles, a student of biology.

ALFRED N. RICHARDS, of Yale, '97, has been appointed assistant to Professor Russell H. Chittenden in the new department of physiological chemistry of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. The department is to be under Professor Chittenden's direction.

TWO generous benefactors of educational institutions have died during the week, Mr. Jacob Tome, who endowed the Jacob Tome Institute, at Port Deposit, Md., with \$2,000,000, and Mr. Thomas McKean, who gave the University of Pennsylvania sums aggregating \$300,000.

PROFESSOR F. W. CARD has resigned the chair of horticulture in the University of Nebraska, which he has filled for five years, and has accepted a similar position in the Rhode Island Agricultural College. His resignation takes effect in August and he assumes his new duties on September 1st.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY has secured in its College for Women, as a lecturer on household economics, Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, Professor of Chemistry in the Institute of Technology at Boston. This department in Western Reserve University is one to which great importance is attached.

IT is announced that the name of the donor of the fund of about \$500,000 to enable Cornell University to establish a medical college in New York city is Col. Oliver H. Payne, of the Standard Oil Company. He was represented at the recent trustees' meeting by H. F. Dimock, of New York.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM W. BIRDSALL, now Principal of Friends' Central School of Philadelphia, has been elected President of Swarthmore College, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of President Charles De Garmo, lately appointed to the position of head of the pedagogical department of Cornell University.

PRINCETON and Harvard are to meet on the evening of May 6th, at Cambridge, for their annual debate. The question for discussion will be "*Resolved*, That the present restrictions on immigration into the United States are insufficient." This subject was chosen by Harvard, which gives to Princeton the choice of sides.

THE Engineering School of the New York University has just received a gift of \$10,000 from Miss Helen Miller Gould, of New York. Miss Gould has endowed a number of scholarships which apply in this department. This latest sum brings the total of her gifts as available to the Engineering School, to nearly \$60,000.

THE Missouri Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Gante, on March 16th, declared the Missouri State University Free

Scholarship Law unconstitutional. This law provided for the collection of a special tax on corporations and on patent medicine and a collateral tax of inheritance to establish free scholarships in the State University.

IN clipping a note on the University of South Dakota for publication in the March issue of BOOK REVIEWS we were unfortunate enough to repeat a printer's error in the spelling of Professor O. E. Hagen's name. Professor Hagen has held the chair of modern languages at the University of South Dakota since 1891. He took his Ph.D., at Leipzig, in 1890.

DR. JOHN W. ECKFELDT, of Philadelphia, presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences in that city last week his valuable collections of lichens, which he has spent a quarter of a century in getting together. It is one of the most complete in this country, only one other, that of the late Professor Tuckerman, of Amherst College, approaching it in the variety of genera and species.

PROFESSOR J. DYNELEY PRINCE has just completed his first triennium in the office of Dean of the University Graduate School at the New York University. He celebrated the occasion by giving at his city residence a dinner to the faculty of his department, including those who give only a single course in the school. The total enrollment of professors in the department is twenty-seven.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY has secured in its College for Women, as a Lecturer on Household Economics, Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, Professor of Chemistry in the Institute of Technology at Boston. Mrs. Richards is known as one of the most competent women in this country in her department. This department in Western Reserve University is one to which great importance is attached.

PROFESSOR EDWIN B. FROST, Professor of Astronomy and Director of Shattuck Observatory in Dartmouth College, has received an offer from University of Chicago to take the chair of astronomy and astrophysics there, and is seriously considering its acceptance. This position would place him in control of the big Yerkes telescope, which, when completed, will be the largest and most powerful in the world.

THE Garfield University, Wichita, Kansas, was recently transferred, under foreclosure by Edgar Harding, of Boston, Mass., to James M. Davis, a wealthy Quaker of St. Louis, and he, the purchaser, presents the building, which cost \$120,000, with 300 lots facing and near the campus, to the Society of Friends, who will establish and maintain a national university. The building was erected in 1889.

DR. GEORGE S. FULLERTON has resigned the Vice-Provostship of the University of Pennsylvania. He will retain the professorship of philosophy, but will take a year's leave of absence for research in Europe. Professor Fullerton never intended to retain the Vice-Provostship of the University, and only accepted the position while the University was being reorganized after the election of Provost Harrison.

THE Trustees of the Teachers College, Columbia University, announce the foundation of five fellowships of the value of \$500 yearly, and carrying the privilege of free tuition and ten scholarships of \$150 a year, each to be awarded annually, to be tenable for one year and to be designated respectively as Trustees' Fellowships and Trustees' Scholarships. These fellowships and scholarships will be awarded to applicants who give evidence of special fitness to undertake courses of higher study and original investigation in education.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM B. MORGAN, who has filled the chair of pure mathematics in Earlham College for many years, has tendered his resignation and will retire to private life. Professor Morgan entered Earlham, then known as The Friends' Boarding School, as a student, in 1847. Three years later he went to Haverford College, where he graduated. He returned to Earlham as a teacher in 1855. He has taught in several other places for short periods, but most of the half century has been spent in Earlham College.

THE appointment of Richard Burton, of Hartford, to the professorship of English literature in the University of Minnesota—of which Cyrus Northrop, formerly Professor of English Literature at Yale, is President—recalls the fact that Mr. Burton some time ago was semi-officially considered in connection with the vacant Emily Sanford professorship of English literature at Yale. While fitness in other respects was conceded, there was some doubts as to his qualifications as an instructor, owing to lack of experience.

COMPLETE announcement of the Summer School of the University of Michigan, which includes 90 courses, may be had by application to Secretary Wade. It is noteworthy that this announcement removes the restriction hitherto in force that no student could obtain more than twelve hours' credit toward a degree from summer school work. As six hours is the maximum of credit obtainable from a single summer's work, it will be seen that the removal of this condition enables one eventually to get a degree in this way, although it would take 20 years to do it.

PROFESSOR EDMUND J. JAMES, of the University of Chicago, has been reelected president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, at its session

in Philadelphia. The annual address was delivered by Professor Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University. Professor James has also been appointed to represent the United States at the international congress on commercial education to be held at Antwerp on April 14 to 16, under the auspices of the Cercle des Anciens Etudiants of the Institut de Supérieur de Commerce of that city.

As the Phillips Brooks House at Harvard nears completion, the good works with which it is to be associated are furthered by substantial gifts. The widow of an Episcopal clergyman, the Rev. W. B. Noble, endows a lectureship with \$20,000; from the estate of a lady in Roxbury comes \$15,000, somewhat more directly for the philanthropic purposes of the house, and the will of a graduate of the class of 1882 is liberally interpreted to yield \$5,000 to the resources of the new enterprise. These things are but indications of the living influence of the dead man.

PROFESSOR PERCY GARDNER, the English archaeologist, will visit Columbia on May 12, 13 and 14 and will deliver three lectures on subjects to be announced hereafter. The first and second of these lectures will be before the university, while the third is to be given under the auspices of the New York Society of Archaeology. The lectures will be given in the afternoons at half-past four o'clock, and will be open to the public. Professor Gardner is well known as a general archaeologist, and his recent works on ancient urns and the sculptured tombs of Hellas have attracted widespread attention.

DR. LYMAN C. NEWELL has been appointed Instructor in Chemistry in the Lowell Normal School. He goes from the English High School in Somerville, where he has been occupying a similar position

for the last three years. He graduated at Brown in 1890 and received the degree of A. M. in 1891. After teaching a year he went to Johns Hopkins to continue his study of chemistry and received the degree of Ph. D. in 1895. He is President of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers, editor of the scientific department of *Current History* and a regular contributor to the *Transcript*.

THE death is announced in Vienna of D. Peter Matkovic, one of the most distinguished of South Slavonic scholars and an eminent authority on mediæval geography. Many of his works have been translated into French and English. He was born in 1830, and after having studied at Berlin under Ritter he became, in the course of time, Professor at Agram and secretary of the South Slavonic Academy of Sciences, and retired five years ago with pension. Dr. Matkovic wrote a number of valuable books in German and Croatian, and his treatises on the mediæval description of travel in the Balkan Peninsula have attracted special attention.

THE summer quarter of West Virginia University, which will begin July 1st and continue twelve weeks, will be particularly attractive to students of sociology and allied subjects. The quarter will be divided into two terms of six weeks each. Students may enter for either term or for any portion of the quarter. The summer quarter is not a "summer school." It is an integral part of the University year. Summer quarter work will count toward a degree the same as work in any other quarter. All departments of the University will be in full operation, and, in addition to the regular faculty, eminent specialists from other institutions will lecture.

THE trustees of Cornell University met to-day and formally established a Medical

Department and State College of Forestry. The Medical Department will be in New York City, and its faculty will be made up principally of those surgeons and physicians who have been connected heretofore with the Medical Department of New York University.

The College of Forestry will be located at Ithaca. Bernard E. Fernow, chief of the United States Division of Forestry, was made director of this department, the object of which will be experiment in cultivation and preservation of the forests of the State. This was established by a \$10,000 appropriation of the Legislature.

C. H. STUDINSKI, '97 academic, and 1900 Law School, at Yale, has won the *Law School Journal* prize for the most meritorious thesis. He has also been elected a member of the *Journal* editorial board. He has been twice a member of winning Yale teams in intercollegiate debates.

T. W. Mather, '71, S., head of the Boardman Manual Training School in this city, has been offered the professorship of mechanical and electrical engineering in the Michigan School of Mines, Houghton, Mich.

D. B. Deming, '97, S., has been appointed Assistant in Physiological Chemistry in the Medical School.

HENRY S. LITTLE, of Trenton, N. J., well known in New Jersey politics, for twenty-five years a Democratic leader, has given to Princeton University \$100,000 to erect a new dormitory like the Blair dormitory, just built. The gift was made two weeks ago and accepted yesterday by the trustees. Mr. Little transferred the funds, received the thanks of the trustees, and then slipped off to the train and left for Trenton. "Little Hall" will be the name of the new dormitory. It will make the fourth dormitory, and will complete the quadrangle at the entrance to the grounds.

The \$4,000 from the rooms will be applied to professors' salaries. Mr. Little is a member of the class of '44.

PROFESSOR N. E. HANSEN, Professor of Horticulture at Brookings, South Dakota, who was sent to Eastern Europe and Asia to secure new seeds and plants for the Agricultural Department of the United States, is (says *Science*) now preparing his report for publication, after an extended trip through Eastern Russia, Trans-Caucasia, Russian Turkestan, Western China and Siberia. Many promising varieties were obtained, and about three car-loads of seed will be distributed to State experiment stations. These seeds, it is expected, will be chiefly of value in the arid regions, the purpose of Professor Hansen's trip being to obtain such as were distinguished for resistance to drought and heat.

DAVID SIMONS KELLICOTT, Ph.D., Professor of Zoölogy and Entomology at the Ohio State University, died of pneumonia on April 13, at his home in Columbus. Professor Kellicott was graduated at the University of Syracuse in 1869, and gained his doctorate (in Zoölogy) at the same institution in 1882. From 1872 to 1888 he was teacher of Natural History at the Buffalo State Normal School; and for the past ten years has held the position from which he has now been removed by death. His loss will be deeply felt at the University, where his attainments and enthusiasm as an investigator and teacher, and his perfect simplicity and purity of character, had won for him the respect and affection of all.

RICHARD BURTON, who belongs in Hartford, Conn., is to go to the University of Minnesota. The place that he takes is that of Professor of English literature. He will be at the head of the English Department, which has five other associate professors and instructors. The chair that is given

to him was vacated two or three years ago by Dr. McLean, who went to the presidency of the University of Nebraska. Mr. Burton's work will be lecturing on belles lettres to seniors and juniors. The University of Minnesota is, in Minneapolis, and under President Cyrus Northrop, formerly of Yale, it has grown during the past dozen years into a great institution. It has 2,800 students and many fine buildings, and ranks, with Wisconsin and Michigan, as one of the great universities of the Northwest.

THE eighth annual report of President Low, of Columbia University, presented to the Trustees on October 4th, has been published, together with the reports of the Deans of the various schools, of the Librarian and of the Treasurer. President Low takes the removal to the new site as the occasion for comparing the present condition of the University with that of the College when in 1857 it moved to 49th Street, and when in 1889-90 he was installed as President. In 1847 there were 14 members of the Faculty; in 1890 there were 176 officers of instruction, while there were 289 in 1897. The receipts of the University for current expenses were about \$775,000 and excess of disbursements over receipts was about \$34,000. The average annual increase in the library during the last five years has been over 19,000 volumes.

THE new requisites for admission to Harvard College, the drawing up of which has cost the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the university two years of hard labor, appear in the catalogue recently published under the title of "new definitions of requirements," as the Board of Overseers has not yet approved of the plan. The catalogue states, however, that alternative papers will be prepared next summer and thereafter till the new form becomes the only one for admission to the college, and

the plan will be tried in part this year in the Lawrence Scientific School. The changes announced are important, involving a retrograde movement in the study of languages, an added impulse to the teaching of experimental science in schools, and increased possibilities for entering college with no knowledge of Greek or of algebra.

SOME interesting statistics have been prepared recently with reference to Michigan students at the University of Michigan. These statistics show that out of 3,000 students or thereabouts, now in attendance, 1,754, or about 60 per cent., are registered from some part of Michigan. In this registration, 70 counties and 295 cities and towns are represented.

The representation in the various departments is as follows: In the literary department, 450 men, 415 women; in law department, 267 men, 3 women; in the engineering department, 191 men, 1 woman; in the medical department, 191 men, 22 women; in the Homœopathic College, 31 men, 2 women; in the dental department, 128 men, 4 women; in the school of pharmacy, 47 men, 1 woman. The total number of Michigan men is 1,306; of Michigan women, 448.

GEORGE B. CHURCHILL, a graduate of Amherst College in the class of '89, has been called to take the position at the head of the Department of Logic, Rhetoric and Public Speaking at Amherst left vacant by the death of the late Professor Henry A. Frink. After graduating from Amherst he taught English literature and Latin at the Worcester High School and later was head of the English Department at the Penn Charter School in Philadelphia. An opportunity for graduate study being offered, he went abroad, spending about three years in study at several German universities, taking his Ph.D. in English

at the University of Berlin. He returned to this country in October, 1897. He accepted a position in the Cosmopolitan University, but soon exchanged it for one in the editorial department of the magazine, where he remained until called to Amherst a few days ago.

THE practical work in mine surveying and mining at the Michigan College of Mines will begin May 9. The work will be under the direction of F. W. Sperr, Professor of Civil and Mining Engineering. The course covers a period of six weeks, forty-five hours a week. The entire time will be spent in the iron country, as one day each week during the winter term has been spent in studying the methods employed in the various copper mines in the immediate vicinity of the College.

The first two weeks will be spent at the Vulcan Mine, surveying and sketching, each student being required to map the mine or some portion thereof. Sketches are also made of cross-sections, timbering, tramming arrangements, etc. The next two weeks are to be spent at the Chapin and Pewabic Mines, at Iron Mountain, and the last two are to be spent in the neighborhood of Ishpeming.

The summer courses in field surveying, shop practice, ore dressing and testing of materials of engineering, begin June 20; field geology begins July 25. These courses are open to all who are qualified to take them, as is also the course above outlined.

PROFESSOR C. A. CARUS-WILSON, who has had charge of the electrical engineering department at McGill University, has resigned, and will leave New York for London on the 20th instant. During his stay of eight years in this city Professor Carus-Wilson has thoroughly organized the engineering department of the university, after making an inspection of the various colleges and engineering institutions

of the United States for the purpose of observing the latest methods. The equipment of the department now comprises the latest improvements, both of British and American practice. The Professor contemplates devoting his time to the subject of electrical railways.

McGill University has suffered also a severe loss in the resignation of Professor Hugh L. Callendar from the chair of physics in the faculty of arts and applied sciences. Professor Callendar has been appointed to the chair of physics at University College, London—considered one of the highest positions of its kind in England—and will leave Canada next month. He has received a flattering address from the principal and deans of the various faculties, congratulating him on his appointment and regretting his departure from McGill.

ON April 1 the State Legislature of Maryland passed the relief bill appropriating \$50,000 a year for two years to Johns Hopkins University. Although this is only one-half the amount asked for, it comes with none of the conditions which were attached to the first bill. No free scholarships are demanded and no positions on the board of trustees desired. The money is simply a gift for which the State asks nothing in return. The University will thus be enabled to continue her work without retrenching, and as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reorganization bill has been signed by the Governor, the road will, doubtless, soon be paying dividends again, which will further aid the University.

In a recent address before the Graduate Students' Association, President Gilman emphasized the point that, in these efforts to secure aid, no promises must be made which will tend in their fulfilment to lower the grade of work done here, or in any way hamper the University in realizing its own ideals.

A citizen of Baltimore has offered to

erect a new astronomical building, but President Gilman was obliged to ask him to defer the erection until the income of the University is upon a firmer basis, for every additional building increases the running expenses.

THE School of Pedagogy, at Columbia University, issued its separate circular for the current year the present week. The enrolment of the year is 191, as opposed to 183 last year. The endowed scholarships, as announced, amount to more than \$35,000, the income of which is awarded to entering candidates who present satisfactory testimonials of scholarly acquirements and success already attained in teaching "Seminars" is the title of a new chapter of the circular. These seminars are designed for graduates or others qualified for original historical or scientific research. Students and instructors will meet weekly and all assume the attitude of investigators in the different courses. The topics for investigation will vary from year to year, the selection depending largely upon the interests of the different students and the tendencies of educational thought. Admission to the course will be determined by a special vote of the faculty. A seminar may not be continued when, in the opinion of the professor or instructor in charge, the number pursuing the work is too small. For the year 1898-99 the circular announces seminars as follows: "Sources for the History of Education in the United States," Professor Weir, January to May; "A Critical Study of Kindergarten Activities," Professor Shaw, October to January; "Readings in French or German Pedagogical Literature," Dr. Monteser, January to May.

MISS SUSAN GRIMES WALKER, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, has just been appointed head of Fiske Hall, the new hall of residence for the women of Barnard College to be opened in October on River-

side Heights. Miss Walker is the daughter of Admiral Walker. She was a member of the class of '93 and when at Bryn Mawr was President of the Self-Government Association. Her special work was in the department of History and Political Science. After taking her A.B. she was Secretary to the Dean of Bryn Mawr and graduate student in sociology, 1893-94. In the following year, 1894-95, she filled the office of Secretary to the President, being enrolled also as a graduate student in history. In 1895-96 she was teacher of science in the McDonald-Ellis School, Washington, D. C. For several years Miss Walker has been active on the College Settlements Association, of which she is one of the chief officers.

Miss Walker is the third member of Bryn Mawr College who has been appointed to a highly responsible college position within the past year. Miss Annie Crosby Emery, Ph.D., 1896, was last summer made Dean of Women and Associate Professor of Classical Philology at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. About the same time Miss Louise Sheffield Brownell, Ph.D., 1897, was appointed Warden of Sage College and Lecturer in English Literature, Cornell University.

As next year will make the completion of the first decade of President Patton's administration at Princeton it is possible to compare the advance of the institution with the corresponding period of the administration of his illustrious predecessor, Dr. McCosh. During the first ten years of Dr. McCosh's presidency there were erected Halsted Observatory (1869), the gymnasium (1869), Reunion Hall (1870), Dickinson Hall (1870), the Chancellor Green Library (1873), the John C. Green School of Science (1873), University Hall, erected as a hotel in 1876, and afterwards utilized as a dormitory, Witherspoon Hall (1877), and the Observatory of Instruction (1878). During Dr. Patton's first decade

as President the additions to the university buildings include the Magnetic Observatory (1889), the Dynamo Building (1889), Albert D. Dod Hall (1890), Chemical Laboratory (1891), David Brown Hall (1891), Alexander Hall (1892), the Infirmary (1892), the Brokaw Memorial (1892), the University Library (1897), Blair Hall (1897), and Little Hall (1898). These lists show nine structures added to campus under Dr. McCosh, and eleven under Dr. Patton during the corresponding period. It is during the last ten years also that the university has made large additions to the campus area. If the sums given for the endowment of the university, aside from those represented in dormitories, should be added to these structures, the total amount received by the institution during the presidency of Dr. Patton approaches, if it does not exceed, two and a-half million dollars.

DR. BERNARD E. FERNOW, chief of the United States Division of Forestry, the newly appointed director of the new College of Forestry of Cornell University, is arranging the curriculum of the college for announcement next summer. Professor Fernow says that the foundation of the course will be mathematics. He says that more than one-half the recent forestry publications are mathematical, composed of formulas for calculating the rate of growth of the various kinds of forest trees under various conditions, etc., and the financial side of the subject. Education in civil engineering will form part of the course. The botany and particularly dendrology will form part of the course is obvious. Entomology, since insects are one of the restricting conditions of forest growth, will also form a part in the curriculum, as also physics, chemistry, geology and meteorology.

Dr. Fernow states that the forestry may be described as the raising of wood crops for the sake of a financial return, and

under a system which will yield annual returns. Consequently the true forester must be a silviculturist, that is, must be able to raise trees; he must also be a lumberman, that is, must understand the wood market and the preparation of timber for the market; and he must be able to make these two processes harmonious. The work of laying out and building forest roads, with an eye to caring for the forest and economically marketing the timber, and many other branches are subsidiary. But true forestry, and as such what Professor Fernow outlines as the aim of the new college to teach, is the administration of forest property in such a manner as to make it productive of a continuous revenue without decreasing, but rather increasing the value of the wood crop left growing.

THE death of the Rev. Dr. George Bushnell, of New Haven, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, creates among the life members of the Yale corporation a vacancy to be filled presumptively at the next meeting. Dr. Bushnell was graduated in the class of 1842, four years later was ordained, after study in the Yale Divinity School, and served as pastor of Congregational churches at Worcester, Mass.; Waterbury, Conn., and Beloit, Wis. He lived in this city from 1884 up to his death. He was a brother of Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, famous as a preacher and as a pioneer in what has since been called the "new theology" of Congregationalism. Dr. Bushnell was elected to the Yale corporation ten years ago, when almost seventy years old, and his place will be filled by vote of the life members only, all Connecticut clergymen, the elective six-year members having no vote. The clerical life members are now nine in number. They are, with dates of election to the corporation, the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, of Hartford, 1874, the oldest member of the corporation in tenure of office; the Rev. Joseph W. Backus, of

Farmington, 1875; the Rev. Charles Ray Palmer, of New Haven, 1880; the Rev. Joseph Anderson, of Waterbury, 1884; the Rev. James W. Cooper, of New Britain, 1885; the Rev. Burdett Hart, of New Haven, 1885; the Rev. Theodore T. Munger, of New Haven, 1887; the Rev. George L. Walker, of Hartford, 1887; and the Rev. Edwin P. Parker, Hartford, 1895. The list is of interest as showing to those even moderately familiar with the names the large admixture of clergymen of the liberal Congregational type—a fact which bears upon the possibility hereafter of electing to the presidency of Yale a man who is not a clergyman. For the same reason the choice of Dr. Bushnell's successor will be watched with considerable interest.

THE proposal of Governor Black, which has now become law, to depute to Cornell the care of a considerable tract of forest land, and the duty of demonstrating to Americans the theory, methods and profits of scientific forestry, has a curious appropriateness which is much commented on at the university, since two-thirds of the wealth of Cornell has been derived from the location and skilful management of forest lands, the net receipts from this source being to date \$4,112,000. In the course of twenty years' management the university has thrice sold the timber on some pieces of land which it still holds, and received a larger price at the third sale than at the first. The conduct of this land business is so systematized that the treasurer of the university knows to a dot the amount of pine, hemlock, birch, maple, basswood and oak timber, even to the number of potential railroad ties, telegraph poles and fence poles on each fourth part of a quarter section owned by Cornell. Certainly Cornell is rich in experience for the business side of a forestry experiment, such as Governor Black proposes. The university forest lands, from which its en-

dowment has been realized, are in Wisconsin.

It is interesting to watch the pioneer work now being done by graduates of the Agricultural College at Cornell. J. W. Gilmore, who is soon to join G. D. Brill at Wuchang, China, is now interrupting his studies to buy \$3,000 worth of farm machinery which the Viceroy Chang Chi Tung has ordered. On the other hand, W. C. Bell, a last year's graduate, who accompanied Heli Chatelain last summer on his missionary expedition to Africa, writes that he is settled 300 miles inland from Benguela, on the west coast of South Africa, and upon the tableland forming the watershed of great rivers, where at an altitude of some 6,000 feet, in a temperate climate, he can grow wheat, corn, oranges, sugar cane and coffee. Having been on the spot three weeks, he has cleared the ground and broken a space for his garden, proceeding at once upon his mission of teaching to the natives a combination of Christianity and agriculture.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM A. ROGERS was born at Waterford, Connecticut, November 13, 1832, and died at Waterville, Maine, March 1, 1898. His boyhood was spent for the most part in the interior of New York State, in the villages of De Ruyter and Alfred, where he received his preparation for college. In 1853 he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1857. Before graduation he had already begun his career as a teacher in a classical academy, and immediately after taking his first degree he was appointed tutor in the academy at Alfred, N. Y., from which he had gone forth a few years previously as an exceptionally successful student. In 1859 he was advanced to a professorship of mathematics and astronomy in Alfred University, an institution under the care of the Baptist denomination, of which Professor Rogers was an ardent member throughout his life.

This position he held eleven years, though absent part of this time for several specific purposes. Among these absences one was devoted to a year of study in the Harvard College observatory; six months were occupied in work as an assistant in the same place; fourteen months were given to service in the navy during the Civil War; and nearly a year was given to the study of mechanics in the Sheffield Scientific School at New Haven.

In 1870 Professor Rogers severed his connection with Alfred University for the purpose of becoming an assistant in the astronomical observatory at Harvard, and in 1875 he was here made Assistant Professor of Astronomy. This position he retained until 1886, when he accepted the chair of physics and astronomy at Colby University, Waterville, Maine. Here the last dozen years of his life were spent; but had he lived a month longer he would have resumed his connection with Alfred University, where a new physical laboratory is now in process of erection. The building was planned by him in 1897, and on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone, June 23, 1897, Professor Rogers delivered the dedicatory address. His resignation had already been offered to the Trustees of Colby University, to take effect April 1, 1898.—*Science*.

THE recent debate in New York City between the University of Chicago and Columbia University was interesting as the first intercollegiate contest of the kind between an Eastern and a Western university. The subject of the debate, which was held at Madison Square Concert Hall on the evening of March 25th, was a very timely one: "*Resolved*, That the policy of increasing the United States navy is wise and should be continued." Columbia had to maintain the negative of this proposition in the face of the strong popular feeling in favor of a larger navy, and the result was that its own home audience

was largely in sympathy with the Western men. The nature of the subject, too, kept the very large audience interested throughout the discussion and every telling point of either side was received with cheers. The contest was a very spirited one. The Chicago team, consisting of Michael F. Gallagher, Charles A. Frederick and Edward S. Meade, rested its case mainly on the necessity of force, and largely naval force, in the settlement of disputes which, it held, the Monroe Doctrine, European colonization and trade rivalry would force on this country. Against this the Columbia team, made up of Bernard M. L. Ernst, Charles F. Wheaton and Joseph M. Proskauer, urged the point so strongly emphasized by Mr. Brice and Professor von Holst that the self-interest of European nations—barring only Spain—is a conclusive guarantee of security from attack to the United States. They argued that the policy of increase was, moreover, futile as to the great naval powers and useless as to the others; and contended that the possession of a larger navy would force on the country a policy of armed navalism which would controvert our whole national tradition. Throughout, the Chicago men were more finished in elocution and more polished in delivery, while the Columbia men excelled in logical analysis and the handling of evidence. The victory was earned for Columbia in the opinion of most listeners by the rebuttal speeches, where this analysis made her speakers superior in the refutation of their opponents' arguments. The judges were Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, Hon. John G. Carlisle and Hon. James B. Eustis. President Low presided. The Chicago team, the judges and several professors were the guests of Columbia at supper after debate.

THE commencement at Columbia this year will be the most elaborate ever held by the university. John B. Pine, the clerk of the board of trustees, is authority for

this statement. He is Chairman of the Alumni Committee appointed to arrange the programme. The celebrations will last from June 5th to June 8th. They will all take place on the new site at Morningside Heights. They will embrace the preaching of a baccalaureate sermon in the large lecture room of Schermerhorn Hall on Sunday at four o'clock; the class day exercises of '98 of both Columbia and Barnard colleges, on Monday at three o'clock; a big reception to all the graduating classes, given by President and Mrs. Low, on Tuesday at four o'clock in the library building and the commencement proper on Wednesday at eleven o'clock in the gymnasium.

This is the general outline of the plan. One of the largest social festivities ever arranged by Columbia will be the dance to be given by the seniors of Barnard and Columbia in the gymnasium on class day. The floor of the exercise hall is just half as large as that of the amphitheatre of Madison Square Garden. It opens directly on the grove of old shade trees of the north of the building. This will offer the greatest opportunity for a typical college class day. The exercises will take place in the grove, and then the "prom" will be given in the gymnasium. The scheme means also that Tuesday will be a day of festivity.

The President's reception will be carried out on a very large scale. Wednesday will, of course, be the day of days. At 10:30 the trustees, faculties and graduating classes will form in procession in the lower corridor of the library and proceed by way of 116th street, the Boulevard and the 120th street gate, opposite Teachers College, to the gymnasium. There the commencement exercises will be held.

In the afternoon there will be a general alumni reunion, a feature never before adopted at Columbia. From one to two o'clock there will be a trustees' lunch served in the President's office and an

alumni lunch served in West Hall. From two to three there will be meetings of the various alumni associations and class reunions.

At three o'clock all the alumni will assemble for the dedication of the two memorial gates—the Victor Mapes gate at 119th street and the Boulevard and the class of '82 gate at 120th street. They will march in procession to these ceremonies, which are scheduled to take place at half-past three. At four o'clock there will be a general mass meeting of the alumni in the gymnasium, with addresses by representative Columbia men. Afterward there will be boat races on the Hudson off the Edwin Gould boat-house, a 'varsity ball game, track games by the athletes, a lacrosse game and a general inspection of the new home of Columbia.

ACCORDING to the latest edition of *Minerva*, the University of Paris exceeds all others in the number of students, the register showing 11,090 last year. Berlin followed with 9,629; Vienna, 7,026; Madrid, 6,143; Naples, 5,103; Moscow, 4,461. Harvard, with 3,674 students, is the ninth in the list, but exceeds all other American universities. Oxford had 3,365 and Cambridge 2,929 students. Edinburgh leads the Scotch list with a roll of 2,850. The tendency of students to congregate in the great capitals is a noticeable feature of university life in Europe, London being the single exception in this respect. The movement for a teaching university in this metropolis seems as far from success as ever; nevertheless the city is not destitute of students that are really doing university work.

The Inns of Court constitute a veritable law faculty, weak only on the historical side. There are several hospital schools of medicine for men, of which the next to the largest, St. Bartholomew's, numbered 950 students during the last session. There is also a similar school for women. Uni-

versity College had 1,500 students, and the Technical College of the "City and Guilds Institute" 210. The number given by no means exhaust the total of students attracted to this great centre by its facilities for scientific, literary and professional training. Undoubtedly the number of students would be greatly increased if these agencies were organized into a university.

The concentration of student groups is less marked in our country. Still, of 40,623 university students, so-called, which are accredited by *Minerva* to universities of the United States, above forty per cent. are in the institutions of seven cities. The case with Washington, which is often likened to that of London, is really quite different. In our own capital there are already no less than four universities in existence and a fifth chartered. There is, however, ample place for an institution which should utilize for graduate students the vast scientific collections and archives of the Government.

The model for such an institution is found in a unique school of Paris, which is, however, exclusively scientific in its nature, the College de France making ample provision in philological, historical and classical branches. To the scientific chairs of the University of Paris, the Museum of Natural History, the College de France, are attached spacious laboratories. These laboratories are organized into a system under the name of *Ecole pratique des Hautes Etudes*. Admission to these laboratories is always granted on application being made to the professor. In general there is no fee for admission, but any outlay required for the work that is undertaken has to be paid for. The workers are under control of the professor, whether they undertake original investigation or merely seek to increase their knowledge of recognized subjects. In almost all the laboratories lectures are delivered by the assistants. In like manner a faculty

might easily be constituted at Washington for the training of specialists.—*The Independent*.

IN no respect have the additions to the libraries of the various universities in America been more noticeable in recent years than in their acquisitions for the study of German literature. The largest collection in this country is that possessed by Cornell University. The Zarncke library was obtained mainly through the efforts of Professor W. T. Hewett and the generosity of Mr. William H. Sage. It contained 13,000 bound volumes and more than 7,000 unbound volumes and pamphlets. It was especially rich in several departments of literature in which Professor Zarncke took particular interest, viz., in the Nibelungenlied, in Goethe, Schiller and Lessing literature, and in literature relating to Schellmuffsky. Professor Zarncke was the means of detecting the author of the works which passed under the above name. The material which led to this discovery is contained in this library. The collection is of uniform excellence for all periods of German literature, and for the two subjects of German literature and German philology. This eminent scholar had paid for this library more than 80,000 marks besides the cost of binding.

An extremely valuable collection was acquired recently by the Stanford University in California. This contained the library of the late Professor Rudolf Hildebrand, one of the editors of Grimm's Dictionary and a professor in the University of Leipzig. This library is especially rich in lexicography and in folk-lore. It was obtained through the efforts of Professor Goebel, a former pupil of Hildebrand.

A third collection of great merit is the

Bechstein library, which was acquired for the University of Pennsylvania through the efforts of Professor Learned. Professor Bechstein was a professor in the University of Rostock.

A fourth German library is that of the late Professor Wilhelm Scherer, which was secured for the Western Reserve University at Cleveland through the efforts of Professor Palmer, now of Yale, and the gifts of Germans in the city of Cleveland.

The University of Michigan also possesses a German library which was purchased by Professor Calvin Thomas, now of Columbia, when he was connected with the former university. Germans of the Northwest contributed money with which this was purchased. This collection is rich in Goethe literature.

The most recent addition in this field is a collection acquired by the Northwestern University, embracing several thousand volumes upon German literature and history. This contains a valuable collection of first editions of Lessing. It was, we believe, the gift of Germans and others interested in that university.

One of the most valuable single collection of books ever brought from Germany was the Ranke historical library, now the property of the University of Syracuse. Owing to a mistaken impression regarding the completeness of this library, one large library which desired its acquisition failed to obtain it. Owing to a lack of system in the arrangements of sets of his various books, a casual inspection would lead to the impression of great incompleteness in collected editions. Professor Ranke knew where every book was to be found, but the American who reported upon the incompleteness of the library, prevented his university from acquiring this splendid collection.—W. T. Hewett, Ithaca.

Notes and Announcements.*

A NEW volume of poems by Mr. Lloyd Mifflin, called *The Slopes of Helicon*, is announced by Messrs. Estes & Lauriat.

THE second volume of *Isaiah* in the Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges, will be published in a few weeks by The Macmillan Company.

CAPT. A. T. MAHAN is hard at work every morning in the British Admiralty Office, London, looking up data for his forthcoming history of the War of 1812.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S *Modern England*, will soon be issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It deals with the history of England from 1800 down to the present day.

A NEW edition of Benjamin Kidd's *Social Evolution* with additions and corrections by the author, is announced for early publication by The Macmillan Company.

PROFESSOR F. H. GIDDINGS, of Columbia University, will write an introduction to *Political Crime*, by Louis Praul, which is to be published before long in D. Appleton & Co.'s Criminology Series.

THE first part of Dr. Edmund Lange's critical review of publications relating to Thucydides since 1890, reprinted from *Philologus*, may now be obtained in separate form (pp. 56) from Dietrich of Leipzig.

MESSRS. B. G. TEUBNER, of Leipzig, announce an important study in the economic history of ancient times, by G. Billeter *Geschichte des Zinsfusses im griechischen-römischen Altertum bis zur Zeit Justinians*.

The Life of General George Gordon Meade, Commander of the Army of the Potomac, by his nephew, Mr. Richard

* Publishers are requested to note that all literary announcements should be in the editor's hands not later than the 16th of the month. The subscription list of BOOK REVIEWS is one of 10,000 names. It circulates chiefly among the educational and professional classes and members of the book trade.

Meade Bache, has just been published by Messrs. Henry T. Coates & Co. There are two portraits.

A POSTHUMOUS volume of Robert Louis Stevenson's verse will be published soon by Charles Scribner's Sons. The book is entitled *A Lowden Sabbath Morn*; included are some Scotch Poems. The illustrations are by A. S. Boyd.

R. H. RUSSELL has just published the following books: *Two Prisoners*, by Thomas Nelson Page; *Shapes and Shadows*, a book of poems, by Madison Cawein; *The Shadows of the Trees and Other Poems*, by Robert Burns Wilson.

THE Christian Literature Co. are the publishers of an American edition (two volumes in one) of Professor Max Müller's translation of the twelve classical *Upanishads*, hitherto known as forming a part of the series called *Sacred Books of the East*.

MR. FRANK R. STOCKTON will shortly publish, through Scribners, a love story called *The Girl at Cobhurst*. The same firm announce a uniform edition of the works of A. T. Quiller Couch, and a volume of reminiscences by Francis Wilson, entitled *The Eugene Field I Knew*.

THE Croscup & Sterling Company, by special arrangement with The Macmillan Company, will publish in June, 1898, a new, complete and limited edition of *The Life and Works of Alfred Lord Tennyson*. The set will consist of fourteen volumes, four of which will comprise the memoir by the poet's son.

ADDITIONAL Spring Announcements from Henry Holt & Co. include a volume of *Religious Pamphlets*, edited by the Rev. Percy Dearmer, in Waugh's Pamphlet Library; *German Lessons for Beginners*, by Sigmon M. Stern, author of *Studien und Plaudereien*, and *French Lessons for Beginners*, by the same author.

MR. HENRY SWEET'S *First Steps in Anglo-Saxon*, published by the Oxford University Press, is an even more ele-

mentary book than the *Anglo-Saxon Primer* of the same author. An extremely simplified grammar, some forty pages of text for reading, and as many pages of notes, make up the contents of this little book.

We have already spoken of the first two sections of the bibliography of *Elizabethan Translations from the Italian*, prepared by Miss Mary Augusta Scott, and published by the Modern Language Association of America. A third section of this work, including 111 titles of "miscellaneous translations," has just been issued, leaving but one more to appear.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY announce the publication of *The Monroe Doctrine*, by W. F. Reddaway, B.A., Fellow of King's College, of Cambridge, Eng. The same publishers have just issued also the lecture entitled *Canada's Metals*, which was delivered at the Toronto meeting of the British Association, by Professor Roberts Austen, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.

PROFESSOR C. ALPHONSO SMITH, of the Louisiana State University, is preparing a revised and enlarged edition of his *Old English Grammar and Exercise Book*, to be published during the summer by Allyn & Bacon. The new edition will contain much additional reading matter, and will include a section of early English poetry containing extracts from Beowulf and other writers.

AMONG the spring books announced by Mr. R. H. Russell are two volumes of poems, one by Mr. Robert Burns Wilson and one by Mr. Madison Cawein. *The Pinero Birthday Book*, a day-by-day manual of cynicism for Mr. Pinero's admirers; Mr. Augustus Thomas' play, "Alabama," and "Two Prisoners," a children's book of Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, with a frontispiece by Mr. E. W. Kemble.

Two volumes of Burns' correspondence with Mrs. Dunlop, edited by Mr. William Wallace, the Chambers biographer of the poet, are published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. They contain information throwing much light on Burns' religious views, and indicating that a serious effort was made to secure for him a professor-

ship in the University of Edinburgh. The volumes are to be illustrated with portraits and facsimiles.

THE Department of Political Science at Chicago University has just issued in its series of *Studies*, a pamphlet of some seventy-five pages upon "The Early City Charters of Chicago," by Professor Edmund J. James. It contains the text of the first three charters, 1833-1837, with an introduction of about twenty-five pages giving a summary view of the growth of municipalities in the States formed out of the Northwest Territory.

THE Half-Moon Series for 1898 will comprise, among other pieces, papers on "Tammany Hall," by Mr. Talcott Williams; on "Slavery in Old New York," by Mr. E. V. Morgan; on "Prisons and Punishments," by Miss E. D. Lewis; on "The Bowling Green," by Mr. Spencer Trask; on "Old Taverns and Posting Inns," by Miss E. B. Cutting, and on "The New York Press in the Eighteenth Century," by Mr. B. E. Martin.

L'Echo de La Semaine, Boston, has begun the publication of a series of new and carefully selected short French stories for students and schools, all, at the uniform price of 25 cents a volume. English notes by Professor Alphonse N. Van Daell, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, render them doubly valuable. Two volumes, *Six Jolis Contes*, by writers such as Jules Lemaitre, Pierre Loti, Anatole France, Alphonse Daudet, etc., and *Antigone*, by Paul Borget, are ready; others in preparation.

D. C. HEATH & Co., Publishers, Boston, announce an edition of Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, edited by Professor William Henry Hudson, of the Leland Stanford Junior University, who contributes an admirable introduction and a number of valuable notes. The text followed is that of the fifth edition, the last published during Goldsmith's life. As the "Vicar" is set for the college entrance requirements for the next five years, the advantage of an accurate and well-edited edition will doubtless be appreciated.

The Book of the Master, by W. Marshall Adams, formerly Fellow at Oriel Col-

lege, is announced by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Adams, who was formerly a Roman Catholic is one of the best authorities on pre Christian Egyptian matters in England. At present he is engaged in cataloguing the papyri of the British Museum. He is adviser to the Egyptian Government on the literature of the Nile country. *The Book of the Master* is a learned yet practical and concise study of the ancient *Book of the Dead*.

THE following books will be added during the present month to Mr. Thomas Whittaker's list of Spring publications: *Faith and Doubt in the Poets of the Century*, by R. A. Armstrong, of Liverpool; *Henry VIII. and the Reformation of the Church of England*, by Rev. William Frederick Faber; *The Conquered World*, by Rev. Robert F. Horton, D.D., and *The Construction of the Bible*, by Professor Walter F. Adeney, the last named work being a companion to the author's useful manual, *How to Read the Bible*.

THROUGH Mr. Carman's business partners of the present, Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co., of Boston, his poetical partner of the past, Mr. Richard Hovey, is going on with the publication of his Arthurian dramas in the series Launcelot and Guinevere. The forthcoming book is to be *The Birth of Galahad*. His earlier works, *The Quest of Merlin* and *The Marriage of Guinevere*, are to be brought forth in a uniform garb, and still later, it is understood, his lyrics and the Arthurian poem "Taliesin" will appear.

THE second number of the new issue of *Who's Who*, under Mr. Douglas Sladen's editorship, is just ready. The gatherer of all things worthy of note in *Cassell's Magazine* first called our attention to this "indispensable handbook," as he justly termed it. As a book of reference it is unique, for it comprises a veritable encyclopædia of interesting personal information. It is timely, topical and chatty, and tells us both what people do when they are at work and how they amuse themselves when their work is done.

It is a curious coincidence that Captain Schuyler Crowninshield should have been

the former commander of the Maine, and that his wife should have written what is perhaps the most life-like account of the plain people of Cuba. In her recent book, *Where the Trade Winds Blow*, the home life of the "reconcentrados" has been portrayed with a graphic truth that can hardly fail to be of interest to all Americans at the present time. The homes of the characters of her book are those which have since been laid in ashes by the Spaniards.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS will publish shortly the authorized American version of *Le Soutien de Famille*, the last story, completed shortly before his death, of Alphonse Daudet. The book will be issued simultaneously in Paris, London and New York. The title given to the American version will be *The Head of the Family*. The volume will include a biographical and critical introduction by Professor Adolphe Cohn, of Columbia University, and will also include a number of characteristic illustrations from designs by the Parisian artist Marchetti.

MR. G. M. PHILIPS, principal of the State Normal School at West Chester, Pennsylvania, has printed for private distribution a pamphlet of 37 pages containing *Historic Letters* from the collection by that school. There are fifteen letters from among the papers of Gen. Anthony Wayne, and four derived from a collection of the correspondence of Gen. Persifer F. Smith. Among the former are letters of Wayne, Washington, Schuyler, Sullivan, Arnold and Gates. The others are antebellum letters of Scott, McClellan, Taylor and Jefferson Davis.

STUDENTS of language may be glad to know that the Holland Professor Uhlenbeck of Amsterdam has rendered his serviceable Dutch treatise on Sanskrit philology, more easily accessible to scholars by giving out an English translation of it, under the title, *A Manual of Sanskrit Phonology, in comparison with the Indogermanic Mother-Language, for Students of Germanic and Classical Philology*. The manual makes a handy volume of a hundred or more pages; it is published by the enterprising young firm of Luzac & Co., London, and it is welcome.

PROFESSOR HENRY G. PEARSON, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has issued a book on theme writing, called *Freshman Composition*. The book was issued as a text book to be used by students who are just beginning to write compositions, but who are supposed to have had already some instruction in rhetoric. The author commends practical work in preference to theoretical study, and his book is an attempt to guide the student in actual theme writing. The suggestions are concise and to the point. The book is published by D. C. Heath & Co.

In the April *Educational Review*, President Eliot, of Harvard, discusses the Report of the New England Teachers' Association on Practical Methods of Teaching History. The text of the Report is also given. Other articles in that number are: "English Sources for History Teaching," by Earl Barnes and Mary Sheldon Barnes; "Private Education in Virginia," by William Baird; "University Study at Berlin and at Oxford," by Samuel H. Bishop; "Continuous Sessions of Normal Schools," by Irwin Shepard; "The Culture-Epoch Theory," by N. C. Vandewalker.

LAIRD & LEE announce the immediate publication of the *Salva-Webster Spanish-English and English-Spanish Dictionary*, especially compiled from the works of the famous lexicographers Don Vincente Salva and Noah Webster. The first copies issued from the press have been presented to the commanding officers of the United States Navy. This book of about 400 pages contains besides the dictionary proper, a compact geographical and biographical cyclopedia of all Spanish-speaking countries, with maps from official sources and list of Consulates. Altogether, a work of the greatest value and international importance.

THE Maryland Geological Survey has published the first volume of its *Reports* under the direction of Professor William Bullock Clark, State Geologist. This introductory volume contains a preliminary account of the physiography, geology and natural resources of the State. To this are appended a bibliography and a cartography of Maryland, by Dr. E. B. Mathews

and a report upon magnetic work, by Dr. L. A. Bauer. The book is attractive in appearance, and is furnished with excellent illustrations and maps. Volume two of these reports, which will contain a description of the building and decorative stones of the State, is in preparation.

PART II. of the *Report on Population of the United States at the Eleventh Census* (Washington, 1897) has at length been issued. It contains the statistics of ages, illiteracy, citizenship, occupations and soldiers and widows, besides a report on education. The statistics of occupations have been treated with care, but the classification has not avoided the common confusion between employments and industries: *e. g.*, blacksmiths, cotton-mill operatives. The difficulties of classification are, however, fully noticed in the introduction. The new inquiry, as to the "number of months unemployed," cannot be said to have yielded very satisfactory results.

THE Scribners are about to issue a volume of exceptional interest to all connected with Princeton University. *Princeton, Old and New*, by James W. Alexander, is based upon the historical and reminiscent sketches of undergraduate life at the famous University which all readers of *Scribner's Magazine* will remember. The contrast between the early days of Nassau Hall and the customs now in vogue has given the author very picturesque material, of which he has made good use. The illustrations were drawn on the spot by Mr. W. R. Leigh, he having spent a term at Princeton in order to get the spirit of the place as well as the outer facts.

MESSRS D. C. HEATH & Co. announce for immediate issue *English Etymology*, a select glossary serving as an introduction to the history of the English language, by Friedrich Kluge, Professor in the University of Freiburg, and author of *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*, and Frederick Lutz, Professor in Albion College, Mich. Professor Kluge's earlier work is ample guarantee for the accuracy of his forthcoming book, which will be welcomed by everyone interested in the development of the English language.

The preface contains suggestions for its use in schools, and makes acknowledgment of the aid furnished by Professor W. Franz, of Tübingen.

THAT noteworthy series of monographs issued under the name of *The Portfolio* has long occupied a unique and enviable position among art periodicals. In the literary excellence of its text, and the beauty of its illustration and mechanical make-up, it is unsurpassed. The latest issue is an interesting and scholarly essay on Peter Paul Rubens, by Mr. R. A. M. Stevenson, author of the monograph on Valazquez, previously published in the same series. The illustrations accompanying Mr. Stevenson's text consist of two finely-executed photogravures and thirty-two plates printed in sepia and black and white. *The Portfolio* is published in this country by The Macmillan Company.

DRYDEN, *Palamon and Arcite*, edited, with introduction and notes, by George E. Eliot, English Master in the Morgan School, Clinton, Conn., is the title of a work to be published shortly by Messrs. Ginn & Co. *Palamon and Arcite* is Dryden's most famous narrative poem. In it he has paraphrased in a style admirably suited to his subject the greatest of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. The introduction contains, besides a life of the author and some critical remarks on the poem, a brief statement of the historical, social and literary environment of Dryden. The notes are intended to facilitate intelligent reading. They give an explanation of archaic and involved expressions, and of mythological and historical allusions.

IN *My Life in Two Hemispheres*, Sir Chas. Gavan Duffy tells a delightfully humorous story against himself. During his life he saw many perils, including that of being hanged, drawn and quartered; but perhaps his very worst quarter of an hour was when, at dinner one night, the hostess produced an album containing a copy of some verses of his (Gavan Duffy's) own, and asked his opinion of them. Sir Charles laughed and called them "dreadful drivel." His hostess flushed. "I don't mind you laughing at me," she said, "but pray don't laugh at verses which came from the very heart of my husband when we

first knew each other, and which I will treasure to my dying day." This was a "social agony" with a vengeance.

MISS MOLLY ELLIOTT SEAWELL'S new novel *The Loves of the Lady Arabella*, will shortly be published by The Macmillan Company in the United States and Great Britain. The period is that of the latter part of the eighteenth century—a time near enough to be in touch with the modern world, but full of a splendid picturesqueness. Then, the elemental passions held empire. Men loved and fought, gambled and got drunk, and were more open and direct in their loves and hates than the refinements of this age will permit. *The Loves of the Lady Arabella* deals with red blooded people; the story marches through sea fights, through the London of that day and up to a tragic point. The illustrations will be made by George Gibbs.

ONE of the most important of Dodd, Mead & Co.'s spring announcements is *Robert Burns and Mrs. Dunlap*, some correspondence now published for the first time, which is said to throw much light on the last years of Burns' life. The same house is to publish Prince Henry d'Orleans' *From Tonkin to India*; a critical study of Charles Dickens, by George Gissing; a volume of correspondence by G. W. Stevens, styled *With the Conquering Turk*; and a new volume of essays by Maurice Maeterlinck, entitled *Wisdom and Destiny*. Paul Lawrence Dunbar has tried his hand at fiction, and the result is *Folks from Dixie*; and Gertrude Atherton issues through the same house, a new novel under the hardly original title of *American Wives and English Husbands*.

WITH the issue of Powers' *English and the Reformation*, the Scribners announce their new series, entitled, "The Oxford Manuals of English History." Of convenient size and attractive appearance this series of six is designed to cover the whole field of English history from 55 B. C. to 1832, and the treatment is such that the different numbers of it may be read together for a survey of the entire period or used with advantage separately for the special epoch each covers. In this number the author has added to the

topics, commonly treated in text-books, enough new matter of a constitutional and social sort to make an interesting and fresh presentation and a map, battle plans, genealogies and index complete the ensemble of an excellent little handbook.

PROFESSOR CONRAD, of Halle, yielding to repeated requests, has published two installments of his *Grundriss zum Studium der politischen Oekonomie* (Jena, Fischer, 1896 and 1897), dealing with economic theory in the first part, and with economic policy in the second. As in ordinary German manuals, the arrangement is somewhat different from that to which we are accustomed in English. The chief interest of Dr. Conrad's epitome lies, as was to have been expected, in the practical part, where a large amount of material is brought together and woven into the discussion of the principles. The whole treatment is marked by that sound common sense to which Dr. Conrad's readers have become accustomed. The author promises two more installments, dealing with public finance and statistics.

The Growth of the French Nation, by Professor George B. Adams, of Yale University (The Macmillan Company), could hardly be excelled as a brief, but in all respects scholarly, *résumé* of the political history of France. Even the advance student will, by running over its pages, feel that he gains a firmer grasp than ever before of the whole long drama. Professor Adams exhibits the same keen insight and tact in dealing with the modern period that he shows in treating the Middle Ages, to which he has devoted especial attention. Nothing could be better than his summary of the revolutionary movement. More may be learned of its true character in his few pages than in Sybel's confusing volume. The illustrations are as fresh and helpful as the text.—*Political Science Quarterly*.

It is not often that publishers of a successful novel receive congratulations from authors other than the writer of the successful book itself: and he is too often unwilling to share the credit with his business man. The following extract from a letter written by Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton

to Mr. Egerton Castle's publishers is an interesting example of a proof of the rule by the exception—she says: "A friend lent me, and I have just finished reading, *The Pride of Jennico*, and I feel an impulse to congratulate you on the publication of one of the most delightful books I have seen this year. It is full of 'go'—enthralling in its interest—charming in its pictures of the life of that time—and best of all, it is thoroughly noble in its tone. The writers know how to tell a love story, and, altogether, their book has *delighted* me."

NO. 4, VOL. IV., of *Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History*, edited by Arthur C. Howland and published by the department of history of the University of Pennsylvania, is entitled "Ordeals, Compurgation, Excommunication and Interdict." In thirty-four pages are given selections which vividly reveal the use of these methods of trial and punishment and the theories behind their use. Under each subject the number of selections is sufficient both with respect to country and time to show the wide extent of the beliefs upon which these practices were based and the modifications and changes they underwent. In this number, as well as in all the others of this scholarly and highly useful series there are explanatory and bibliographical notes.—*School Review*.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY announce that a new issue has just appeared in the Columbia University Contributions to Philosophy, Psychology and Education, entitled *The Basis of Early Christian Theism*, by Lawrence T. Cole, Ph.D. Dr. Cole's book is an important and interesting contribution to the history of philosophy during the early centuries of the Christian era, a period that it has been customary to pass over in silence, or with very scanty and unsympathetic notice, trusting to purely theological investigations to make good the deficiency. Dr. Cole treats first of the theistic arguments that were familiar to the Greeks and Romans, and contrasts these with the patristic point of view, and with the patristic use of the old arguments. He concludes his discussion with an outline of the eclectic theism of the early Christian philosophers.

MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. (New York) have republished in a very neat volume the series of six articles which appeared in *The Outlook* under the title "The Message of the World's Religions," Judaism being treated by Rabbi Gottheil, Confucianism by Mr. A. H. Smith, the author of "Chinese Characteristics," Mohammedanism by President Robert Washburn, Brahmanism by Professor Lanman, Buddhism by Professor Rhys-Davids, and Christianity by Dr. Lyman Abbott. A companion volume, which bears the same imprint, preserves in book form the series of articles entitled *Aids to the Devout Life*, the Rev. John Brown writing of "The Pilgrim's Progress," Bishop Huntington of "The Imitation of Christ," Dr. A. H. Bradford of Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying," Dr. Henry van Dyke of "The Christian Year," and Mr. Mabie of Brownings "Saul."

The General Manager's Story is just ready in its book form. In commenting on its appearance in *McClure's Magazine* for April, *The Review of Reviews* says: "Mr. Herbert E. Hamblen concludes his stories of a railroad engineer's experiences with an exciting chapter that includes adventures with train-robbers, organizing a strike, running into an excursion train and an encounter with a drunken engineer—a record which even the 'novels of incident' could scarcely surpass."

The book will be illustrated by twenty-two of Mr. W. D. Stevens' characteristic and graphic drawings. As an instance of the painstaking method of the artist, it is interesting to learn that Mr. Stevens lived in a railway boarding house for many weeks in order to get the atmosphere of the road and the true characteristics of the railroad man. The Macmillan Company, who published *On Many Seas*, will also publish this book.

THERE is an old adage about the wearing of a cap which fits, and it has been well exemplified by the treatment of *The Celebrity* at the hands of the reviewers. The author, Mr. Winston Churchill, has drawn an amusing character; a composite of some of the more harmless human weaknesses with much that is admirable. It is a tribute to the possibilities of the average man, that each reviewer has recognized one or another well-known writer in *The*

Celebrity. One leading literary journal has gone so far as to put the author in the pillory for bad taste and malice, saying that he has used this method to gratify a personal feud. Mr. Winston Churchill's publishers assure the reviewers that his *Celebrity* is nothing more nor less than a skillfully drawn character with elements in its composition which might easily belong to any man; but it is hardly fair to the author or to his supposed victims to assist so publicly and so assiduously in fitting the fool's cap.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH FRENCH JOHNSON, of the University of Pennsylvania, concerning whom a member of the Indianapolis Monetary Commission recently said that his replies to their interrogatories were the ablest they received, has published a very searching and scientific analysis of the plan finally adopted by the Commission. He condemns it on the ground that it would not give the country an elastic bank currency, nor in any measure relieve the National Treasury of its present burden. Secretary Gage's plan, which he also analyzes, he holds to be safer and more practical. While Professor Johnson's work, which is entitled *Proposed Reforms of the Monetary System*, is in the main critical, it has permanent value because of its clear statement of the fundamental principles which must be observed in any sound reconstruction of our currency. It is published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia.

Guide to American History, by Channing and Hart; Ginn & Company publishers. This volume of 471 pages, abounding in helpfulness for the teacher and student, treats: (1) of methods and materials, (2) of topics and references in colonial and (3) in United States history. Under the first head are considered in detail approved methods of teaching and studying history, and of using libraries and sources of material, and with these are given various groups of topics and an extended bibliography. Parts II. and III. contain a long list of topics, in connection with each of which appear a summary of the subdivisions of the subject and list of the general and special authorities, of the original sources of information relating to it, and of the special bibliographies of

it. All in all, it is a book of unusual and unique excellence, both because of its suggestiveness as to method and on account of the wealth of laboriously gathered material for the teacher's use.—*School Review.*

PITT AND SCOTT, the international express agents, announce the publication of the *Foreign Import Duties and Foreign Shipper's Handbook of Useful Information*. Among the kinds of information to be given in its pages are: The Currencies and Weights and Measures of the World, Reduced to U. S. Equivalents; Explanation of Expressions, Terms and Abbreviations Used in Shipping Documents and Marine Insurance Fully Explained—Risks; Complete List of all U. S. Consuls and Ministers abroad; The Principal S. S. Co.'s of the World, With Their Steamer's Ports of Call, Sailings, Time in Transit; Port Directory of the World, Giving Particulars of all the Principal Ports—such as Banks with New York agents—Names of Lawyers, Commercial Agencies; Foreign Banks Having Agencies in United States—Countries upon Which they draw—Drafts on Foreign Countries, Days of Grace Allowed, Usance, Exchange; Cable Rates to all Foreign Countries, and other information of a like nature.

KENT never ceased to regard Burr as the murderer of Hamilton, and the story runs that once, long after the duel, Burr and the Chancellor passed one another on opposite sides of the street. Kent rushed across to Burr, shook his cane at him and passionately exclaimed, "You are a scoundrel, sir!—a scoundrel!" Burr flushed at the epithet, we are told, but checking himself on the brink of a sharp retort, contented himself with a grave bow while he said politely, "The opinions of the learned Chancellor are always entitled to the highest consideration." Kent was surprised, and, according to his biographer, a little mortified as he stood alone in the street. Another story, touching the Chancellor's reply to a temperance committee that waited on him for his signature to a pledge, ends with a merrier turn. "Gentlemen," he declared, "I refuse to sign any pledge. I never have been drunk, and, by the blessing of God, I never will get drunk, but I have a con-

stitutional privilege to get drunk, and that privilege I will not sign away."

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY announce the publication of *The Development of the Child*, by Dr. Nathan Oppenheim, Attending Physician to the Children's Department of Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary, of New York.

The book gives some of the salient facts in the growth of the child, demonstrating that there is the widest difference between the child and the adult, that the two beings are as widely apart as is the caterpillar from the butterfly into which it finally develops, that the difference between them is slowly and gradually bridged over, but not until the adult form is reached. It concludes that the environment and standards of treatment of children should be modified to meet their peculiar condition. In its various chapters it discusses the nature of these standards in regard to school-life, religion, the ability of the child to give evidence, his responsibility as a criminal, his likelihood of developing into a genius or a defective, the effect of asylum-life. The work concludes with a chapter on "The Profession of Maternity."

MR. FRANK STOCKTON's interesting *Pirates of the American Coast* which is now running in *St. Nicholas* will, after its course as a serial, be issued by The Macmillan Company under the title of *Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coasts*.

The book is one of the series of Stories of American History, and is an account—with the effort to sift falsifying legend and preserve the truth—of the offshoots of the early English, French and Dutch combination in West India waters. In the 17th century, Spanish exactions had grown to such monstrous and terrible proportion, that other powers combined against them and the buccaneers came into being. From the early buccaneer with a moral purpose rose the pirate whose greed of booty was merely for private gain. Mr. Stockton's book tells stories of the most picturesque leaders of the early and later growth. The tales are full of adventure and most entertainingly set off by the sparkle of Mr. Stockton's quaint humor. The volume will appear with all the capital illustrations of pirates and buccaneers which have been in its issue as a serial.

FRANCIS P. HARPER, New York, announces the commencement of a new and important series of historical works under the editorship of Dr. Elliott Coues, to be entitled "The American Explorers Series." The first volume, now ready, is the journal of Major Jacob Fowler, describing his travels from Fort Smith to the Rocky Mountains and return in the years 1821-2. This work is the story of a hitherto unknown American exploration, and is printed verbatim from the author's original manuscript. Major Fowler was the first white man to travel and describe much of the country through which he passed, and his observations are of the greatest interest in connection with the early history of the States of Arkansas, Kansas and Colorado, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Oklahoma. The manuscript has been edited in Dr. Coues' inimitable manner and carefully indexed. The second volume of this series, to be issued in the fall, will be *Forty Years a Fur Trader on the Upper Missouri*. It is the personal narrative of Charles Larpenteur, for the first time printed from his original manuscript journal.

The Great Debate: Hayne and Webster, edited by Lindsay Swift, is Nos. 121 and 122, in the Riverside Literature Series, from Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York and Boston. The appearance of this volume at this time is especially appropriate. True patriotism, the antipodes of that kind which is rather prevalent to-day and a thought too circus-like in character, will be fostered by the bringing out of the orations of our statesmen, North and South, and placing them in the hands of the younger Americans. The volume is well edited and, of course, well printed. It contains a reproduction from a photograph of Healey's painting of the great debate, in Faneuil Hall, with a key to the portraits in the painting and a facsimile of a page of the Webster manuscript, now in the Boston Public Library. The occasion and the event of the great debate are described. The lives of Mr. Hayne and Mr. Webster are narrated in brief and complete sketches. The speech of Mr. Hayne and the speech of Mr. Webster in reply to Hayne make, of course, the largest part of the book. It makes one almost wish that one lived in that day and generation to read these speeches.

SPON & CHAMBERLAIN announce the following new books: *Reform of Chemical and Physical Calculations*, by C. J. T. Hanssen. *Our Coal Resources*, by Edward Hull. *A Price Book for Approximate Estimates Compiled for the Use of Architects, Engineers and Builders*, by T. E. Coleman. *Formulas for Railway Crossings and Switches*, by James Glover. *Chemistry for Photographers*, a handbook for amateurs and young professionals, by Charles F. Townsend, F.C.S. *Leather Industries Laboratory Book on Analytical and Experimental Methods*, a practical work for leather manufacturers, by H. R. Procter, F.I.C., F.C.S. *Lubricants, Oils and Greases*, their composition, uses and manufacture, a practical guide for manufacturers, engineers and users in general of lubricants, by Ilyd I. Redwood, Ch.E., M.E. *The Blasting of Rock in Mines, Quarries and Tunnels, etc.*, Part I. The Principles of Rock Blasting, by A. W. and Z. W. Daw, M.E. *Parabolic Curves for Railway Engineers*, in French and English, by G. T. Allen. *Practical Treatise upon Warming Buildings by Hot Water and upon Heat and Heating Appliances in General*, by Chas. Hood, 3d edition, enlarged.

Unforeseen Tendencies in Democracy, by Edwin L. Godkin, editor of the *New York Nation*, is the title of a book just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company.

This important work treats the following subjects: Social Classes in the Republic, Democratic Tendencies, The Nominating System, the Decline of Legislatures, Peculiarities of Municipal Government, The Growth and Expression of Public Opinion and the Australian Democracy. The strong feature of the book is that the distinctive aspects of American political life are stated with explicit frankness but without exaggeration, and that current facts, opinions and tendencies are compared or contrasted with the theories held concerning Democratic government by the Fathers of the Republic.

It is not an optimistic book, but no right-minded person could call it pessimistic. It is a resolute survey of existing conditions in American politics by one of the closest observers and clearest thinkers in the country; and with no private interests to serve and no petty prejudices

warp his judgment, he has written a book that ought to be read carefully by every good citizen. It is vigorous and trenchant in style, and entitles its author to the high praise of one who "deserves well of the republic."

DR. M. KRONENBERG, the author of *Kant; sein Leben und seine Lehre*, an English version of which is to appear shortly from the publishing house of Macmillan, is still a young man. He was born on April 3d, 1865, at Vlotho, in the province of Westphalia, his father being an elementary school teacher in that place. His education was obtained in the common schools, and then in the Realschule at Seesen, in Brunswick, and afterwards in the Realschule Gymnasium at Ruhrort. In 1884 he entered the University of Berlin, and pursued his studies there for two years, continuing them later at Heidelberg, under Kuno Fischer, which distinguished teacher has exercised the greatest influence upon Dr. Kronenberg's intellectual development. He took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1888, his dissertation dealing with the philosophy of Herder. In 1889 he went to Leipzig for the purpose of acquainting himself thoroughly with the philosophical and psychological teachings of Wundt, remaining there until 1890, when he passed to Berlin, where he has since resided, engaged in literary work. He is a frequent contributor to the leading German periodicals, philosophical and other. His book on Kant was published at the opening of the year 1897. Since July 1, 1897, Dr. Kronenberg has been editor-in-chief of the weekly journal *Ethische Kultur*, founded by the late Professor von Gizycki, in the interest of the newer ethical movement in Germany.

WE are hearing a good deal with regard to *The Celebrity*, the novel published a few weeks ago by the Macmillans. It is not only an exceedingly clever satire, but it possesses particular interest for writers, as someone has started the report that a very popular and very much discussed American story teller has been portrayed in the leading character. Whether the portrait is really intentional or not can only be surmised, but no one in the literary life of New York has experienced any difficulty in fitting to the picture the supposed original. The novel has also at-

tracted considerable attention from a very natural mistake as to the identity of Mr. Winston Churchill, whose name appears on the title-page. Mr. Churchill was at first confused with the son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, who bears the same first name and, oddly enough, has a book in the press of Longmans, Green & Co. The author of *The Celebrity*, however, is an American, known in New York through his former association with the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* as managing editor. This entitles him to membership in what a well-known writer here has called "the noble army of martyrs" who have done editorial service on the *Cosmopolitan* as well as in the mythical "Cosmopolitan Club" which another author has established here, and which unites all the "ex-martyrs" in a large and rapidly increasing organization of sympathetic souls. Mr. Churchill, after leaving the *Cosmopolitan*, took up his residence in St. Louis, where he is now devoting himself to literary pursuits. His first novel has so many good qualities and has been so well received that he gives promise of taking a place among our most successful writers of fiction.—*Literary World*.

IT is interesting to trace in the English books that are poured upon our shores, the steady democratization of social sentiment. In a recent novel, *The Pride of Jennico*, which has just run through three editions in as many weeks, this tendency is especially noticeable. The Princess Otilie scornfully tells her lover to "throw that musty old pedigree away before it eats all the manliness out of your life. What does it mean but that you can trace your family up to a greater number of probable rascals, hard and selfish old men, than another? Be proud of yourself for what you are; be proud of your forefathers, indeed, if they have done fine deeds of valor or virtue; but this cant about birth for birth's sake, about the superiority of aristocracy as aristocracy—what does it amount to? It is to me the most foolish of superstitions." These words are noteworthy. Are the English becoming more democratic than ourselves? London is becoming, with increasing rapidity, the city par excellence where brains count for more than pedigree in social life. It will be remembered how Thackeray was exasperated by the obsta-

cles which were thrown in his way by a well-meaning but aristocratic Boston host when he expressed a desire to meet Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Hints were not enough—Thackeray was obtuse. Plain words were resorted to—"He is not our set." The feeble barren vulgarity of this reason broke the restraint even of the novelist, snob though he was himself, and his reply is on record—"Damn your set!" English in its rudeness; but a reply with which nine men worthy of the name will sympathize. "Set" is a good word to describe a clique of families, stationary and anti-social as such a grouping is. Throughout the pages of stirring romance, dealing entirely with the most exclusive aristocrats, runs this vein of democratic thought which we have noticed.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY will publish in four quarterly volumes commencing October, 1898, the *Encyclopædia Biblica*, a dictionary of the Bible, edited by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M.A., D.D., Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture of Oxford, and formerly fellow of Balliol College, canon of Rochester, and J. Sutherland Black, M.A., LL.D., assistant editor of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Among the contributors will be: Rev. Dr. E. A. Abbott; Rev. W. E. Addis; Nottingham; Rev. C. J. Ball, London; Professor W. H. Bennett, Hackney; Dr. J. Benzinger, Tübingen; Professor A. A. Bevan, Cambridge; Professor W. Bousset, Göttingen; Professor Francis Brown, New York; Professor A. B. Bruce, Glasgow; Professor K. Budde, Strassburg; F. C. Burkitt, Cambridge; Rev. C. J. Burney, Oxford; Rev. R. H. Charles, Oxford; Dr. O. Cone, Boston, U. S. A.; S. A. Cook, Cambridge; A. E. Cowley, Oxford; Dr. C. Creighton, London; Professor A. B. Davidson, Edinburgh; Professor T. W. Davies, Nottingham; Professor S. R. Driver, Oxford; Dr. M. Gaster, London; G. B. Gray, Oxford; Professor H. Guthe, Leipsic; Rev. A. C. Headlam, Oxford; H. W. Hogg, Oxford; Dr. M. R. James, Cambridge; Professor M. Jastrow, Pennsylvania University; Dr. J. Jeremias, Leipsic; Professor Jülicher, Marburg; Professor A. Kamphausen, Bonn; Professor E. Kautzsch, Halle; Professor A. R. S. Kennedy, Edinburgh; L. W. King, British Museum; the late Professor W. H. Kos-

ters, Leyden; N. McLean, Cambridge; Professor Karl Marti, Basel; Professor J. Massie, Mansfield College, Oxford; Professor Ed. Meyer, Halle; Professor G. F. Moore, Andover; Professor W. M. Müller, Philadelphia; J. L. Myres, Oxford; Professor Th. Nöldeke, Strassburg; Professor J. D. Prince, New York; Professor W. Ridgeway, Cambridge; Professor J. A. Robinson, Cambridge; Professor R. W. Rogers, Madison; Professor W. Sanday, Oxford; Professor N. Schmidt, Cornell University; Professor P. Schmiedel, Zurich, A. E. Shipley, Cambridge; G. A. Simcox, Oxford; Professor G. A. Smith, Glasgow; the late Professor W. Robertson Smith; Professor A. Socin, Leipsic; Professor A. von Soden, Berlin; Professor B. Stade, Giessen; Dr. W. T. Thielton-Dyer, director, Royal Gardens, Kew; Professor C. P. Tiele, Leyden; Dr. Charles C. Torrey, Andover, Professor C. H. Toy, Harvard University; Professor J. Wellhausen, Marburg; Principal Whitehouse, Cheshunt Coll; W. J. Woodhouse, Oxford; Professor H. Zimmern, Leipsic.

THE text-books published during the past few days by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. include important works in history, science, English language and supplementary reading. In history, a volume by T. F. Tout, M.A., covering the period from the accession of Henry VIII. to the revolution of 1689, completes a series of three volumes, which covers English history rather more fully than most students' histories, giving special attention to the treatment of the social life of the people and the growth of language and literature, battles and military movements being passed over with briefer mention. *A Child's History of Ireland*, by P. W. Joyce, LL.D., with 160 illustrations and 530 pages, is more than a child's book. It is as interesting as an Irish fairy tale, and is also of real value to the student. *The King's Story Book*, a collection of historical stories from English romantic literature, an illustration of the reigns of English monarchs from the conquest, edited with an introduction by George Laurence Gomme, and containing twenty one full pages of illustrations, is a work which will appeal as a supplementary reader to those interested in English history. In science are a number of books, among them a text-book in botany by

Carlton C. Curtis, of which the *Journal of Education* has already said that "not often does any science have occasion to welcome so clear and complete and masterly a book as this." Another is a thoroughly *Practical Electricity and Magnetism*, by John Henderson, with 159 illustrations and diagrams, which treats the subject in accordance with the methods of modern laboratories. In chemistry there is an *Elementary Organic Chemistry*, by F. C. Garrett, M.Sc., and Arthur Harden, M.Sc., which provides a practical course to accompany the theoretical instruction in organic chemistry, following the arrangements now generally adopted, and avoiding the use of costly materials and apparatus. The illustrations are notable, being sketched directly from modern

apparatus actually in use. An exercise book of 148 pages, called *Exercises on Gradatim*, is meant to accompany *Gradatim*, and to supply a want which has been felt by many using that book. *The Public School Reciter*, by Bertha M. Skeat, contains many selections intended to be arranged in the order of emotional gradation, beginning with the simpler and more humorous subjects, and proceeding gradually to a more complex interpretation of character. The author gives also a classification of the poems to follow successive stages of human civilization. Regarded in such a light, this collection, small though it be, represents several different ages in the world's history, and has been chosen with a view to arousing the interest of pupils in many countries besides their own.

Reviews.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Later Renaissance. By David Hannay. Chas. Scribners Sons.

In this sixth volume in the series upon "Periods of European Literature," edited by Professor Saintsbury, David Hannay traces the influence of the latter renaissance upon the literary genius of Spain, England, France and Italy. That all were stimulated without being essentially changed is clearly proved; that Spain felt the effects least and France most is shown to be due to the peculiar character of the two peoples, the former intensely national and slow to lend itself to other ways, the latter tending ever to form new schools and quick to set up new doctrines; that England came between the two extremes was but another natural outcome of a race spirit containing strong elements, yet not wholly alien to the influences of the time. Spain, never admitting a foreign element into its literature, put forth its own best effort and died; England and France learned their lesson from the Renaissance and gave assurance of far more good work to come.

One-half of this volume is devoted to the Spanish literature in its golden age; one-fourth is set apart for the English; the French are a little more sparingly treated; Italy is considered chiefly under the names of Tasso and Bruno; Portugal is barely touched upon. Since the study of the Spanish genius in its best days is made so lengthy and as exhaustive as the space will allow, it is to be regretted that the writer should in this instance display no sympathy whatever with his subject. We would prefer to have these Spaniards discussed by someone who ap-

preciated their peculiar nature and aims. Only when Cervantes, the least Spanish of these writers, is reached does our author show a genuine approval of anything that was done in Spain; that others are accounted great, that they were great for Spain, he admits; but their achievements are of a kind for which he shows no relish. Yet he classifies them otherwise fairly enough, and offers valuable comments upon their works.

The handling of the English and French portions of the subject is in the manner we should expect from one so intimately acquainted with his material. Some excuse is made for passing over the Portuguese so hurriedly; while the almost unbroken silence in Germany and the absence of anything much in the modern Dutch and Scandinavian literatures explains the fact that these have no place in the book. For a writer to undertake to display "intimate and equal acquaintance" of all the branches of European literature at any given time is to attempt more than is here claimed to be accomplished; that he was thoroughly acquainted with the literature which happened to be of greatest prominence is plain in this brief presentation of so broad a matter.—*Boston Transcript*.

Thirty Years of American Finance: A Short Financial History of the Government and People of the United States since the Civil War, 1865-1896. By Alexander Dana Noyes. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

We have other books which cover the same period of time as this and much more. We

have none that go into the minutæ of this particular period in the way that Mr. Noyes does. We have no other that brings together all the commercial facts which are necessary to explain and illuminate the course of our checkered financial history as this does. Nor has Mr. Noyes limited himself altogether to commercial and financial matters. He points out their effects on political parties and events, and the reactions of politics on commerce and finance. It is needless to say that this is an inviting field for a competent writer. Some peculiar gifts are required for its due treatment—a grasp of abstract economics, ability to handle statistics and not to be overthrown by them, practical acquaintance with the business world, and ability to express one's thoughts in language plain to the non-technical reader. That Mr. Noyes possesses these qualifications is known to those who have made his acquaintance in the pages of the *Political Science Quarterly*, where he began his treatment of this subject. The volume before us is not a reprint of those articles or of any of them, but a fresh examination of the whole matter. * * * Mr. Noyes has grouped together in moderate compass, with good taste and sound judgment, the facts and deductions which are necessary to an intelligent discussion of the most important problem now before the people—one which will probably continue uppermost for some years to come. The book has a copious index.—*Nation*.

Through Finland in Carts. By Mrs. Alec Tweedie. The Macmillan Co.

The reader of this very entertaining travel narrative need not despair if he seems to be rather long in coming to the carts which figure in the title. As a matter of fact, only two hundred miles of the journey were covered in that manner, while the other means of locomotion ranged from ordinary steamers to phenomenally slow Finnish railway trains, and even a tar-boat down dangerous rapids and through hair-breadth escapes of the most exciting character. Mrs. Tweedie and her sister were provided with good introductions, and accompanied by an accomplished Finnish lady. They were thus enabled to see many things, and to obtain many privileges, which the ordinary traveler who shall accept the author's enthusiastic recommendation to spend the summer there, will sadly lack. Without similar facilities, it is doubtful whether he could reach or enjoy the happy hunting and fishing grounds which abound in that archipelagic land of islands and lakes, as the language is, of itself, a very formidable obstacle. Every noun has sixteen cases, and the suffixes vary so much that the original nominative becomes almost unrecognizable.

While professing to write merely a sketch of a pleasant summer trip, Mrs. Tweedie has thoughtfully added much interesting information about the products education and general statistics of Finland, very properly taking her facts from the best available sources, and duly crediting them. * * *

The volume is so full of miscellaneous information concerning trees, fruits, food, and the daily needs and pleasures, that quotation is impossible. There is not a dull page in it, and the style is very well adapted to the needs of such a book, which must combine the useful with the agreeable. Mrs. Tweedie is an experienced traveller, and readily adapts herself to circumstances—which in this case means, chiefly, remarkable and very bad beds, ranging from the unaired box-bed of the peasant to makeshifts in ruined castles or the top of an antiquated spinet. Whether other travellers will be content to run the risk of similar or worse accommodations for the sake of sunsets, air and scenery, and over-run Finland in the summer, remains to be seen. It seems probable that, as heretofore, Hango and Helsingfors for their baths, Imatra for its waterfall, Terioki as a diplomatic resort, and the Finnish suburbs of St. Petersburg, will continue the most frequented places, despite their lack of novelty.—*Nation*.

The Pride of Jennico. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. The Macmillan Co.

This romantic narrative has been received with cordiality by the reading public, and has been so enthusiastically applauded by the critics that a farther attempt to speak of its qualities must seem an echo. The story carries us back to life in Moravia more than a century ago—to the year 1770 or thereabout—and paints a succession of scenes and incidents that in our days seem exceedingly melodramatic. Manners and morals and things in general were very different then, but the collaborators evidently know their ground, and weave their materials into their tale in a manner to give an air of naturalness to their statements. The story details with autobiographical vividness the troubles, and at last the compensations, that make up the experience—altogether remarkable—of a young Englishman, Captain Basil Jennico, who had "won his spurs" in the Austrian army, and had inherited, at the death of an old "Feldmarschall" (his great-uncle) in the imperial army, the isolated and frowning castle of Tollendhal on the Bohemian marches, and all the vast domain by which it was surrounded. This officer, not finding a field for his warlike ambitions in his native England, entered the Austrian army, and could point to many an evidence, in his maimed and scarred old body, that he had been a valorous soldier in the cause he had adopted. Throughout his long continued exile he had never compromised by a hair's breadth his English pride of race and lineage, and his most emphatic injunction to his heir was: "Bring no *roturier* into the family." In obedience to this injunction, given at such a solemn moment, the captain fell duly in love with a young princess for the future *châtelaine* of Tollendhal Castle, whose father, however, had other views for his beautiful daughter. To escape her father's purpose, she consented to a secret marriage, which was arranged to take place in an old church on a designated night. The marriage was solemnized, the face of the

bride, meantime, being concealed by the darkness of the place and her abundant veiling. When the bridegroom took his proud seat beside her in the carriage which was to convey them to the castle, he made the stunning discovery that he had been the victim of abominable treachery, and that the indissoluble marriage bond had united him to the waiting maid, instead of to the princess herself! After a few weeks of disagreement and attempt to make the best of these hard circumstances, they had a sharp quarrel, and the bride ran away. From this starting-point the romance unfolds into a succession of startling adventures on the part of the deserted bridegroom, in his efforts to discover the hiding place of his bride, and to recover possession of her, for, strangely enough, he found in her absence that she had inspired in him the most devoted love. The writers have infused into their book a great vitality, and have told their tale with a quaintness of diction belonging to the times, and with a vigor of narration that continually spurs the reader's curiosity, and holds him a prisoner until he wades through the apparently insurmountable difficulties and disasters of the situation, and comes out into the sunlight of a happy compensation for the much-buffed lovers.—*N. Y. Home Journal*.

Various Fragments. By Herbert Spencer. D. Appleton & Co.

Herbert Spencer has collected a number of what he entitles "Various Fragments," containing ideas and suggestions which he has published in various magazines and elsewhere during the past thirty years, and which he says he "thinks should not remain buried and practically lost in their original places of publication," and these are now put forth in book form by D. Appleton & Co.

Herbert Spencer is one of the few modern writers of whose literary work the world would not wish to lose even any fragments, and the reading public will certainly agree with him in his preface statement that "the preservation of the fragments of his thought and literary output in this present small book are of some importance." Some of the fragments and particularly his well-remembered "Views Concerning Copyright," "An Element in Method," and "Anglo-American Arbitration" and "Against the Metric System" are certainly welcome and significant, while of the lesser fragments there is not one which is not worth re-reading.—*Nation*.

The Two Duchesses. By Vere Foster. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Some documents of uncommon interest bearing on the social history of England during the last quarter of the eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth century will be found illuminated by a running comment in the book entitled *The Two Duchesses*, by Vere Foster, (Scribners). The ladies whose letters are here collected were Georgiana, daughter of John, Earl Spencer, and Elizabeth, daughter of

Frederick Augustus Hervey, fourth Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry. Successively married to the fifth Duke of Devonshire, these ladies were long inseparable companions, having lived under the same roof for nearly twenty-five years. Of Georgiana, Horace Walpole said: "She effaces everybody else, without being herself beautiful," and Elizabeth Hervey, whose first husband was Mr. John Foster, the grandfather of the compiler of this volume, had the honor of receiving an offer of marriage from the historian Gibbon. Comparing her with the first wife of the fifth Duke of Devonshire, Gibbon wrote: "Bess is much nearer the level of a mortal, but a mortal for whom the wisest man, historic or medical, would throw away two or three worlds if he had them in possession." He also expressed the conviction that if she chose to beckon the Lord Chancellor from his woollack in full sight of the world he could not resist obedience." There is, in short, no lack of evidence that the Duke, who became the husband of the charming woman whose correspondence is now placed before the reader, was perhaps the very luckiest Englishman of his generation.—*Sun*.

In the Midst of Life. By Ambrose Bierce. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Ambrose Bierce has long been known to critics and to lovers of good literature as a very remarkable writer, and it has always been incomprehensible to us why he has not secured a wide and popular reputation as well. Every possible quality that can make a story readable and also memorable can be found in this collection, which is in part a reprint of a book of his published some years ago. Mr. Bierce has a most muscular, forcible and pointed style—a style that wastes no words, that strikes home in every sentence, and that is wedded in the most perfect constructive art. Each story, in fact, is a gem in its way, from the point of view of method; and the ending in almost every case is both dramatic and unexpected. * * * * *

We shall continue to cherish the hope that at some time or other the American public will come to learn the high value of these extremely striking stories which are almost unique in our national literature by reason of their point and power.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

Masters of Medicine: William Harvey. By D'Arcy Power, F.S.A., F.R.C.S. Edited by Ernest Hart, D.C.L. Longmans, Green & Co.

There is probably no name in the roll of European physicians antecedent to our own time so familiarly known as that of the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. Harvey was one of the founders of the modern method of investigating nature, and he takes rank with Galileo and Descartes among the select few who stand out as landmarks in the early history of exact science. His life and work have therefore an enduring interest for all educated men. * * *

Notwithstanding this modest disclaimer, Mr. Power has succeeded in collecting a good deal of fresh collateral information which throws a much interesting sidelight on the career and surroundings of Harvey.

William Harvey was born in Folkestone in 1578. He was the eldest son of an opulent Kentish yeoman, and his career was never hampered by pecuniary difficulties. His school-boy days were passed at Canterbury. Thence he migrated to Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated in arts in 1597, at the age of nineteen. There were at that time no organized Schools of Medicine in Britain, and Harvey had to look elsewhere for the means of prosecuting his medical education. He chose Padua, and became a pupil of Fabricius, the foremost anatomist of his day.

Harvey spent four years at Padua, and obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine of that University. He then settled in London, and came rapidly to the front. At the age of twenty-nine he was elected Fellow of the College of Physicians; at thirty one he became physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; at thirty-seven he was chosen Lisleian Lecturer on Anatomy to the College of Physicians. About the same time he was appointed Physician Extraordinary to James I., and subsequently Physician in Ordinary to his successor, Charles I. These latter appointments gave Harvey command of the herds of deer in the royal parks, for the purpose of the vivisections and dissections which he practised in the course of his researches on the motions of the heart and blood, and in his investigations on embryology. Harvey made a peaceful ending in his seventy-ninth year, and was buried in what is now called the "Harvey Chapel" in the parish church of Hempstead in Essex.

Mr. Power has produced a work of permanent value, which is not likely to be superseded. The book is invitingly got up, and is eminently readable. It should attract a large circle of readers both inside and outside the professional pale.—*Nature*

Venice. By Alethea Wiel. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Venice, the city of lagoons, gondolas and bridges, has a history as romantic and unique as are its own geographical situation and topography. It was once one of the most important commercial cities of the world, and its wealth and power were everywhere recognized and feared. * * * * *

It was between the twelfth and the fifteenth centuries that Venice was in the enjoyment of her greatest prosperity and splendor. The beautiful city, queen of the Adriatic, to which she was annually espoused with pompous ceremonies and by the giving of a magnificent ring thrown into her deep waters, queened it over a large portion of the globe as the greatest maritime and commercial power of the age. Her glory is gone, and her power has passed away,

but evidences of them exist in the cathedral of San Marco with its frescoes and mosaics, columns, statues and lofty campanile. In the library founded by Petrarch in 1312, in the sculptures of the archaeological museums, in the bronze horses and lions, in masterpieces of Titian and Paul Veronese, in the chronicles of a State which made every citizen subservient to its exactions. Seen even in the gloom of decay, the city perched on clustering islets is majestic, serene and beautiful, as she silently tells of her ancient greatness and grandeur. * * * Mrs. Wiel has derived her information chiefly from original sources. The material is well arranged and in carefully divided sections, the style is lucid and concise, and the numerous illustrations make the book a sort of pictorial Venice. Some of these plates are from pen-and-ink drawings by Signor Giovanni Pellegrini.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

Memoirs and Letters of James Kent, LL D., Late Chancellor of the State of New York. By his great grandson, William Kent, of the New York Bar. Little, Brown & Co.

Aside from the fact that Chancellor Kent was a man of attractive traits and the hero of an interesting career, he appeals to us in these memoirs as the representative of an important period in American history. Born in 1763, he was too young at the time of the Declaration of Independence to be more than a youthful lookeron at the events of the Revolution, but he grew to manhood amid the scenes of reconstruction and his temperament drew him to the profession which at that time was contributing profoundly to the perfecting of the State. He figures in these pages as the friend of Hamilton, as the correspondent of Webster, as the colleague, in short, of the men who were making our history. He lived to be over eighty, and throughout his life he had been concerned with public affairs. The present record, which has been compiled by his great-grandson from documents largely in his own hand, provides an unusually faithful and effective picture of his time.

* * He was a devotee of constitutional liberty, and nothing could ever move him in his devotion. The story of his life may not appeal, in every case, to the general reader, yet we believe that it will not be valued by lawyers alone. Kent was a fine old type of American dignity, patriotism and intellectual power. He was a great lawyer, and, as the fragments from his family correspondence show, a charming personality. Mr. William Kent has done his work with unquestionable tact and his book is certain to be held in high respect.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Campaign of Sedan. By Geo. Hooper. The Macmillan Company.

It is a difficult matter for one with military training to describe a campaign from a military standpoint and make his details clear to the non-military reader. That this can be done however, is shown by Mr. George Hooper's *Campaign of Sedan*, first published in 1887,

and now republished in less expensive form as a volume in "Bohn's Standard Library." The work contains an excellent statement of the condition of the armies of Prussia and of France previous to the outbreak of war, and emphasizes Prussia's advantage at the outset in that she could quickly mobilize her troops. The language is simple yet forcible, and the story of the war itself is so well told that interest is sustained throughout; while the maps, both of the general field of the war and of particular battles, make it possible to follow, step by step, the progress of the campaign. The book ends with the battle of Sedan. The introductory chapter, and the succeeding one on the causes of the war, while presented in an entertaining fashion, do not show that accurate historical knowledge which marks the remainder of the book. Thus, on page 10, in reference to the harmony of Prussian statesmen on the question of war with Austria, the statement is made that the famous Ministerial Council of February, 1866, was unanimous in the decision for war, when, as a fact, both Von Bodelschwingh, Minister of Finance, and the Crown Prince of Prussia, spoke and voted against the war. Such points, however, might easily escape the attention of a writer whose chief interest was in military affairs, and do not detract from the real value of the work—the clear exposition of a great military campaign.—*Dial*.

International Monetary Conferences. By Henry B. Russell. Harper and Brothers.

This is an exceptionally valuable work for students of the silver question. When one reads in Mr. Russell's preface that the book is "not intended to advance any theory" he is inclined to smile incredulously, but when he gets into the body of Mr. Russell's work he concludes that the claim is justified. Mr. Russell has, indeed, his own theory on the silver question, and in selecting the historical facts which seem to him significant has, of course, selected those which bring out the truth as he understands it, but his own position is so nearly intermediate between opposing factions that he sees both sides with unusual clearness. The great value of the book, however, is that it tells what has been going on in other countries as well as in our own, between the International Conference of 1867, when the single gold standard was almost universally desired, though possessed only by England and Portugal, and the Wolcott negotiations of 1897, when the same standard was generally regarded as an evil, though possessed by almost every nation in the world. Mr. Russell has done his historical work so thoroughly that his book has great value to all seekers after truth.—*Outlook*.

Southern Soldier Stories. By George Cary Eggleston. With illustrations by R. F. Zogbaum. The Macmillan Co.

Mr. Eggleston has already proved his gift at telling the experiences and incidents of the Civil

War. This series of short stories of the Confederate camp is full of the spirit of camp life, with its quick alterations of grave and gay. The stories are very short ones, generally—many of them only three or four pages long; but the writer comes to the point at once, and wastes no time in preliminaries or in moralizing afterward. The thread on which they are strung is the service of a Confederate soldier, in Stuart's cavalry at the beginning of the war, and then in the artillery. Chronology is openly disregarded, the scene shifting from Beaufort harbor, on the South Carolina coast, to the front of Washington in 1861, or to the Wilderness campaign in 1864, the lines of Petersburg, or back to the Carolinas. The veteran is supposed to be telling his tales as they happen to occur to him, whether from his own experience or that of his comrades; the first person, as he says, meaning no more than that he gives them as he got them, illustrative of the Southern soldier's life, whether his own or another's. A few turns on the heroic devotion of mothers and maidens to the cause for which the boys were fighting, and some have touching bits of sentimental romance, more or less probable. The best work is done in very realistic scenes, like the "Rather Bad Night" at Bluffton, where the officer visits the artillery outpost fronting Hilton Head, while the Union gunboats were feeling their way up the inlet in a night "dark as a pocket."

The book is a very taking one to pick up at odd minutes, the brisk stories being rattled off so quickly that we get a lively sensation to carry away with us at a glance, as it were. There is no question of the verisimilitude of the situations. The author speaks from the fulness of genuine soldierly experience, and his genial comradeship and freedom from bitterness will make his tales as pleasing to the Union soldier as to his fellow-artillerist in Lambkin's battery.—*Nation*.

Who's Who, 1898. Edited by Douglas Sladen. The Macmillan Co.

This is undoubtedly the handiest biographical dictionary and compendium of information, referring to prominent persons and their doings, in existence. It contains nearly seven thousand biographies—mostly autobiographies—of the leading men and women of the day, and a large amount of information in addition. Among the general contents of interest to men of science is a list of Royal, National and learned societies, showing the addresses of the societies, secretaries' names, annual subscriptions and other conditions of membership. We notice also a table of university degrees, with the correct explanation of each, a list of chairs and professors in the great universities of the United Kingdom, arranged alphabetically by their chairs, and a list of Fellows of the Royal Society (most of whom appear among the biographies). The volume is one to be kept on the writing table for ready reference; and it possesses the merit of including in its pages biographical details of more men of science than usually figure in similar ref-

erence books, though even now some of the minor literary lights could be struck out with advantage to make room for well-known scientific men who have been omitted.—*Nature*.

Stories from the Classic Literature of Many Nations. By Bertha Palmer. The Macmillan Company.

One of the best books imaginable either for children or "grown-uppers" is that entitled *Stories from the Classic Literature of Many Nations*. The stories have been edited by Bertha Palmer, and the volume is published by The Macmillan Company, New York. The selections are entirely characteristic of the early or classic period of the national literatures represented; for instance, from the Hebrew we have the story of Joseph from the Bible, and "The Rabbi and the Diadem" from the Talmud; from the Greek we have Hector and Achilles from the Iliad, the story of the Sirens from the Odyssey, and Perdiccas and his brothers from Herodotus; from the Italian we have the last voyage of Ulysses from Dante, the story of Griselda from Boccaccio, and Astrophor's journey to the moon from Aristo. Such a book will, indeed, rouse the interest of children, and of their elders as well, in the vast story-life of the world. The editors knowledge and skill are shown not only in her happy selections, but also in the short yet extremely informative introductions to the tales representing a particular literature.—*The Outlook*.

Whist of the Future. By Lieutenant Colonel B. Lowsley (Retired), Royal Engineers; The Macmillan Company.

Being a forecast submitting defects in existing whist laws; containing argument against the American leads being applicable to strong hands and weak hands alike; and advocating, with other matters, the adoption of the same game and the same laws for all countries, so that international tournaments, on the duplicate system, may become practicable and frequent.

Whist of the Future has the merits of treating the subject in a novel manner. The author's conclusions are sometimes questionable, but he is always interesting and often instructive. The chapters on "Lead Strategy of the Future" are suggestive and afford food for reflections to the thoughtful reader. The book will amply repay a careful perusal.—*Whist Opinion*.

The Temple Dramatists and Temple Classics. The Macmillan Company.

Perhaps the most characteristic features of the publishing business of the past few years are the tendency toward the reprint of classics and the prevalence of tiny volumes adapted for the pocket. Of all the various recent issues of this sort the first place has been given by common consent to the delightful little "Temple" editions published in London by J. M. Dent, and in New York by the Macmillan Company. The pioneer was the "Temple" Shakespeare, which

so caught the public fancy by its elegance, accuracy and convenience that the demand encouraged the publication in similar form of other standard English plays, some of which are not circulating very freely among the general public. There is for example, "The Merry Devil of Edmonton," an anonymous play, which has by various persons been attributed to Shakespeare, although it must be owned that the internal evidence is strongly against it. In the case of "Edward the Third," in the same series, the Shakespearian claims, for part of the work at least, are stronger, and those who own a full set of the "Temple" Shakespeare will wish to add this in its precisely similar form, even though modern critical opinion is pretty well agreed that Shakespeare could not have been the author of the whole play. The finest part of the play is the love episode, and this has been attributed by many critical readers to the master-hand of the century in which it was written. Tennyson held this view, while Mr. Swinburne has written strongly against the Shakespearian authorship of any part of the play.

In the case of "The Two Noble Kinsmen" the Shakespearian tradition is so strong that the play has been included in several editions of the great dramatist's works, and should be added to the Temple Shakespeare by those who wish to make it complete. It is generally agreed now that two authors had a share in it, and that one of them was Fletcher, but there is plenty of room to argue that Shakespeare's hand may be found as well. The editor, Dr. C. H. Herford, sums up the case by saying: "It remains, then, open to much doubt whether the considerable poet whose gold is here inlaid with the silver and clay of Fletcher was really Shakespeare. If he was it is certain the play was not, in any strict sense, their joint work. Shakespeare could never have sanctioned the degradation of Ophelia."

The list of Elizabethan plays in this edition is being gradually extended, and will furnish a delightful pocket library of English drama. Among the issues at hand are Fletcher's "The Faithful Shepherdess," that charming pastoral, setting forth the work of chastity and the temptations to which it is exposed, which had so marked an influence on Milton's "Comus" and other well-known works, and Heywood's "A Woman Killed with Kindness," which ranks among the very best of the non-Shakespearian Elizabethan plays. In this series of *Temple Dramatists*, the same publishers issue a number of the more famous plays of later time, including "The Rivals," "The School for Scandal" and "The Critic," by Sheridan. The edition is perfect for the purpose for which it is intended, and for those who have a taste for plays there could be no better companion for a tramp, or a bicycle tour, or for a lazy day in the fields, while the critical apparatus provoked is sufficient to adapt the various volumes for scholarly work in the library.

In similar form, and in only slightly larger

volumes, are the various books in the *Temple Classics*, the most important of which are a reprint of the translation of Montaigne's essays by John Florio, and a reprint of Chapman's translation of Homer, celebrated by Keats in his famous sonnet. Both these are well worth while, no writer could be better adapted for an edition of this sort than Montaigne, who is an author for the pocket if there ever was one. As a companion for hours of leisure he is quite as suitable as Boswell. There are those whom Boswell repels, and it is likely that there are some who feel a dislike for the rather cold-blooded and skeptical wisdom of Montaigne, but their loss is great. Where else will you find so genial, so witty, so complacent a companion? But to introduce another fresh book, further mention of which must be postponed, let us quote what Professor W. Wells says of Montaigne in his "Modern French Literature," published by Roberts Bros:

In his "Essays" Montaigne had already created a new type of prose writing that has gained little at the hands of his successors, for the inventor of the essay is still the most popular essayist. * * * No French work has exercised so great and lasting an influence on the writing and thought of the world. Montaigne here inaugurates the literature of the public confessional, of loquacious egotism. Further discussion of Montaigne must be left for a more leisurely season. Suffice it to say that there is more delightful holiday gift for a person of literary tastes than his pretty pocket edition, in half a dozen volumes. There is not quite such appropriateness in publishing Carlyle's "French Revolution" in the same form, which does not fit the book. It is like having a pocket edition of an earthquake. However, students of Carlyle will be glad to see it put into such convenient shape, and will not quarrel over metaphysical subtleties like these.—*Springfield Republican*.

The Elements of Clinical Diagnosis.—By Professor George Klemperer. Translated by N. E. Brill, M.D., and S. M. Brückner, M.D. The Macmillan Company.

Professor Klemperer is so well known to the clinicians of this country, and particularly to those who have in recent years studied in Berlin, that this translation of his small work will be welcomed. In represents in a brief form the substance of his lectures and presents in clear, though concise way, the important facts regarding the clinical manifestations of disease. The work is particularly strong in the portions dealing with rather more scientific matters, such as the chemistry of metabolism, the examination of the urine, the examination and study of the blood, etc. The consideration of such subjects as the physical examination in individual cardiac diseases is relatively brief, more attention being given to the general diagnostic data found in examination of the heart. The book is intended rather as a guide to the general methods of diagnosis of certain diseases. It contains chapters

upon the diagnosis of febrile and infectious diseases, diseases of the nervous system, digestive system, etc., and a special chapter is added to this edition on the Roentgen-rays as diagnostic aids. As a brief exposition of the rules governing clinical diagnosis no better is now in existence, and the translation is very satisfactory. It is scarcely necessary to state that the size of the work does not permit the various tests and methods to be described with the fullness that is often desirable. This is the one blemish of the work. It would have been more useful had the descriptions of tests been made more precise.—*Philadelphia Medical Journal*.

The Vitality of Christian Dogmas. By Auguste Sabatier; translated by Mrs. Emmanuel Christen. The Macmillan Co.

Dr. Auguste Sabatier, Dean of the Faculty of Protestant Theology in Paris, recently published an essay of peculiar value, which has now been translated by Mrs. Emmanuel Christen. The essay is entitled *The Vitality of the Christian Dogmas*. Dr. Fremantle, Dean of Ripon, in introducing the English edition, proves that the subject treated is causing anxious thought; he shows that it was touched upon in no less than three sermons at the opening of a recent Church Congress. M. Sabatier's contention is that dogmas do not die, nor do they remain fixed; they become transformed; like other things, they show the power of evolution. A great Church has said of its own dogmas, "Sint ut sunt, aut non sint;" but history has shown that this is but an imaginary immutability. No one has better set forth the confusion continually made between dogmas and religion than M. Sabatier. Yet what words are to thought, dogmatic formulas are to religious experience. Interpretation of these formulas differs in the same proportion, for instance, as those who employ them differ in culture. Dr. Sabatier's picture of the varied interpretation of the first sentence of the Apostles' Creed will not soon be forgotten. To sum up the intellectual element in dogmas will always remain the essentially changeable element. Evolution in them proceeds by desuetude, by inward reception, by neologism. The above is but the skeleton of one of the most brilliant, powerful and timely essays of our time.—*Outlook*.

Alien Immigrants in England. By Professor W. Cunningham. The Macmillan Company.

Professor Cunningham, in his *Alien Immigrants in England* (Macmillan), has opened, rather than occupied, a new field in English social history. In the space at his disposal he has been able only to provide an introduction to the subject, which, while fairly adequate for the Middle Ages, is a mere outline for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. One rises from the sketch vividly impressed with the contribution made by alien immigrants to the industrial education of the English people. Almost every

step of the transition from the sparsely settled agricultural frontier-community life of the Middle Ages to the industrial and commercial supremacy of the past century has been taken with the help or under the guidance of aliens. New processes of manufacture, new methods of management, and wholly new industries were continually introduced either by voluntary immigrants or by religious or political refugees. French Huguenots were the financial backers of the "glorious Revolution" of 1688. Their friends declared, in 1709, that they had invested more than £2,000,000 in the public funds, about £500,000 being in the newly established Bank of England. One must regret that the author has confined his attention so exclusively to the industrial side of the influence of the aliens as to almost ignore their contribution to the intellectual progress of the country and to the diffusion of English ideas on the Continent. If Huguenot capitalists contributed to the triumph of civil liberty in England, it was also a Huguenot historian, Rapin de Thoyras, who revealed to Europe the connected story of the rise of the English state in the best general history of England that had been written up to that time. Again, after another century of development, it was the Swiss exile Delolme who produced the best treatise of the age on the English Constitution. Examples need not be multiplied. There is plenty of material for a most instructive chapter in the history of English civilization. — *Nation*.

The Earlier Work of Titian. By Claude Phillips. *The Portfolio.* The Macmillan Co.

The admirers of the great Venetian painter—and these include all who love art in any of its phases—will find in this number of *The Portfolio* a subject that will delight them. The period covered is that up to his fiftieth year and will be found to include many of his noblest works. Since Titian lived to be ninety nine and kept on painting to the end, this division of his labors takes a different aspect than is apt to be the case with most men. Early work is generally regarded as inferior and immature work. A glance at the beautiful plates included in this number of *The Portfolio* shows the contrary. They include the glorious "Assumption," the "Young Man with a Glove," in the Louvre, "Flora," the "Tribute Money," numerous "Madonnas with Saints," and the lovely "Sacred and Profane Love," long in the Borghese Gallery. The text is ably written and leaves us in the artist's fifty-first year when he had completed the "Death of St. Peter, Martyr," but promises a further study of the artist's later work to follow. It is a treatise of great value to those engaged in the study of the history of art and should find a place in the library of every art club. — *Art Interchange*.

Through Finland in Caris. By Mrs. Alec Tweedie. The Macmillan Company.

Mrs. Alec Tweedie's *Through Finland in Caris* is a most valuable book. It is more than

a book of travel; it is the best study of Finland that has yet appeared; like the Finlanders themselves, it is extremely up to date. Finland is a curious place. Half Russia was once in Finland; the site of St. Petersburg itself was in Finland; and Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, is nearer St. Petersburg than France is to London. Once upon a time, of course, Finland was all Finnish. Once upon a time the most important part of it belonged to Sweden. Its aristocracy and its coinage and its classical literature are Swedish, and Finland might have been Swedish still, and Russia not a nuisance to anybody, if it had not been for the fatal battle of Pultowa, which crushed Charles XII.'s mad invasion of Russia, and ended forever Sweden's eminence as a nation. The Russians are very good to Finland; a great part of it has home rule, and this portion of ultra-conservative Russia is allowed to indulge in all sorts of go-ahead ideas. Among these go-ahead ideas is an extension of university privileges to women, which is hardly paralleled elsewhere in Europe. The whole of Finland, by the bye, revolves round its national University. Other nations have a famous aristocracy, or a great navy, or an army brought to the perfection of a vast machine. The thoughts of Finland are centred on its University, and on nothing else, apparently, except family parties on little islands. * * * * *Through Finland in Caris* is by far Mrs. Tweedie's best book; indeed, it is difficult to imagine a better balanced book of travel. — *London Literary World*.

Foreign Statesmen Series, Mirabeau. By. P. F. Willert, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford. The Macmillan Co.

With so many existing biographies of Mirabeau, any addition to the number may seem to French scholars superfluous, but English readers must feel grateful to Mr. Willert, of Exeter College, for the brilliant monograph on the orator of the Revolution contributed to the *Foreign Statesmen Series*. New facts the writer does not seek; his desire is rather to bring the reader into personal contact with Mirabeau, not to present him as he appeared to others, which is the prevailing characteristic of all existing biographies. A character so complex as Mirabeau's calls for an almost superhuman fairness on the historian's part, for in few lives is the balance more difficult to strike between praise and blame. Within the limited scope of his work the present writer has succeeded admirably. Avoiding comment and discussion, Mr. Willert has told a straightforward story which, without cloaking Mirabeau's defects or exaggerating his virtues, enables the reader to understand the fascination of the orator's personality. The work is, of its kind, a classic. — *Illus. London News*.

American Literature. By Katharine Lee Bates. New York. Macmillan & Company.

One of the noteworthy books of the season is the *American Literature* of Miss Katharine Lee Bates, recently published by the Macmillan Company. Miss Bates is well known in

educational circles as the able professor of English literature at Wellesley College, the author of several scholarly textbooks and of "The English Religious Drama," and the poet of various lyrics, whose rare and noble quality attests her birthright to her chosen art.

There was not only room, but demand, for a short, concise, yet accurate and complete work on her present subject. This need has been felt especially by teachers, who have hereto sought in vain for an adequate and practical textbook. Among reading people in general, too, a welcome was waiting for an outline of our literary progress which should show, to quote Miss Bates' preface, "how essentially American literature has been an outgrowth of American life." The last few years have witnessed in our land a new interest in all things pertaining to our national life and history, a new movement, as we fain would hope, of genuine patriotism, increased by the rise of the different patriotic historic societies, and intensified by our late political crisis. This awakened interest extends to whatever has thus far been done by our country in the direction of the fine arts, and of literature as one of them. Compared with the achievements of the older nations of Europe, it is but a beginning; yet to us an unspeakably precious beginning, for in it is preserved the essence of all that is distinctly and ideally American. * * *

In a compendium of this sort, as in a list of wedding guests, minor errors in the way of omission are almost inevitable, and doubtless in both cases hot water waits in the background. We should say, too, in some instances the author's sense of courtesy had betrayed her into undue notice of contemporary writers. Again, her style, delightful as it is, is now and then so severely condensed as to suggest overpacking. But, on the whole, she has given us a sound, scholarly, brilliant exposition of her subject; and not infrequently she has set forth the thoughts of the few with a clearness and charm which should make them welcomed of the many. Boston may well be proud of her Wellesley neighbor.

We must confess, however, to a misgiving that the very qualities which render the book attractive to the general reader may present difficulties to the average teacher in its use as a textbook. But we surmise that it will win with the young people by its own inherent fascination, and that is a very effective way of simplifying the matter. Moreover, to the edition for school purposes, Miss Bates has added an appendix, which contains, besides a full list of authorities and reference books, certain practical and valuable suggestions for the teacher. If these suggestions were well carried out we believe they would result in a method of instruction as superior to the average as this book is to the conventional textbook.—*Boston Transcript*.

Pasteur. By Percy Frankland and Mrs. Percy Frankland. New York, The Macmillan Co.

The dominant notes of Pasteur's life were energy and enthusiasm. His splendid achievements may have been inspired by a rare intelligence, but they were the fruits of genuine and indefatigable labor. He was not a bookish boy. He loved the idle business of fishing and he had a dangerous knack at sketching. But from the time he left the communal school of Arbois, where his childhood was passed, for Besançon he began to show the love for study and investigation which was to possess his ripening mind. While preparing for the normal school at Paris he puzzled the Besançon professor of chemistry in class by his eager questions to such a point that he was bidden to reserve his interrogatories for private occasions. He was not satisfied with the standing with which he passed his entrance examinations at the normal school, being in the fourteenth place, and withdrew for another year's study, passing again, fourth. While still a student in the school Pasteur made his wonderful discoveries of the special distribution of individual atoms in the molecule, which have done so much to stimulate research, from the study of crystals. Rather than interrupt his work under Balard he declined the offer of a professorship of physics at Tournon, but he accepted an appointment at Dyan in 1848 and thence was translated, after three months, to the University of Strassburg, first as Assistant and then full Professor of Chemistry. Here he met the wife who became his devoted assistant and incomparable companion, with whom he was always eager to share the glory of his discoveries. His five years in Alsace were devoted to the exhaustive investigations of asymmetric compounds, and a chance inquiry from a firm of manufacturing chemists led him into a line of investigation concerning the differing fermentative effects in "right-handed" and "left-handed" tartaric acids which finally fixed his energies upon the study of biological phenomena. His next post was at Lille, where he became Dean of the Faculty of Sciences and pursued his fermentation studies. He first announced in 1860 his vitalistic theory, which he was to expand into the fascinating science of bacteriology, after he had accepted the position of Scientific Director of the Normal School of Paris. The Institut Pasteur was opened November 14, 1888, and was the crowning demonstration in the life of its sponsor; this institution is magnificently planned for the study, not only of the treatment of rabies, but of the protection of the race against all its most terrible foes—diphtheria, typhoid, phthisis and their fellow scourges. Pasteur lived to receive another ovation on the occasion of his jubilee, December 27, 1892, his seventieth birthday, and only died September 28, 1895. He was awarded a public funeral at Notre Dame, and his body rests within a magnificent sarcophagus in a tomb in the Institut Pasteur. He was a devout Roman Catholic. Among the great benefactors of the race Louis Pasteur's name perhaps leads all the rest.—*Boston Transcript*.

Practical Ethics: A collection of Addresses and Essays. By Henry Sidgwick. The Macmillan Company.

Professor Sidgwick's *Practical Ethics* did not probably cost him a-tenth of the labor expended on his "Method of Ethics" or his "Elements of Politics;" but this series of addresses and essays, making up not more than 260 small pages, gives to ordinary readers a better idea of its author's rare genius than do his longer and more elaborate writings. His book is marked throughout by two qualities rarely to be found in ethical disquisitions—veracity and reality. Perfect veracity or truthfulness is, indeed, the characteristic not only of these essays, but of every line which Professor Sidgwick has ever written; and veracity includes, if the matter be carefully examined, far more than the mere desire to speak the truth, or than the capacity for seeing what is true. Truthfulness, in this its narrower sense, is, one may hope, aimed at, though it is certainly not always attained by every man who seriously discusses the moral problems presented by human life. But perfect veracity implies, in addition to the desire to see and express what is true, the open-eyed fairness which makes a man determined to see the truth all round, and to give weight, not only to the arguments in favor of his beliefs, but also to the reasons by which doctrines opposed to his own—opinions, that is to say, which, on the whole, he believes not to be true—may be supported.

This truthfulness, which, with Mr. Sidgwick, rises into perfect equity, is constantly lacking in eminent and earnest moralists.

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We are quite aware some critical reader will say that such inquiries are very far, indeed, removed from the sphere of actual life; that they harass no man of common sense, and can occupy the attention only of inveterate casuists. Now, we undertake to say that whoever reads with intelligence the twenty-five pages which Mr. Sidgwick has devoted to the examination of unreasonable action, will conclude that the topic, as treated by our author, has as much practical as speculative interest. The paradox that a man acts against his own view of his interest does really exist, and its existence makes it necessary considerably to modify the mode in which theories of morality, and especially (though not only) the utilitarian theory, must be stated. The student will further see that the recognition of unreasonable action does much more than qualify many received ethical formulas; it suggests a whole set of considerations as to the conduct of life, in so far as unreasonable action depends on a man's yielding to logical fallacies. In so far as unreasonable action arises, as we suspect in the main it does, not from a man's being deceived by fallacies, but from the tendency to shrink at all costs from immediate pain, the peril has to be encountered by strengthening the habit of obedience to reason. But the various questions connected with unreasonable action are far too complicated for even cursory consideration at

the end of an article. Our aim is here to insist upon one fact only, namely, that Mr. Sidgwick, in the last of his essays, which looks like the most speculative of them all, deals with no question of abstract and unreal casuistry, but with an inquiry which, as he shows, tells upon the daily conduct of every man who desires to pursue the higher aims of human existence.—*Nation*.

A Chapter of Accidents By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. The Macmillan Company.

When Mrs. Hugh Fraser wrote "Palladia" she gave her readers twenty reasons to be grateful and one to be impatiently aggrieved. She had brought together the material for a good romance; she had set about the writing of that romantic with unmistakable spirit, and yet she could not fuse her delightful chapters into a brilliant unit. The book was readable, but patchy; artistic, and yet a trifle too florid; in a word, it showed that the author had still something to learn in mere matters of technique. In "A Chapter of Accidents" there is not a trace of the crudity which vitiated its predecessor. It is not only a good story; it is written with that authority which only belongs to the really skilled narrator, writing out of a full mind. None of the characters is scamped in drawing. Each one stands out in clear relief and the ingenuities of the plot are effaced by the naturalness with which everybody in it moves; they cease to be ingenuities; they are such situations as might belong to veritable life. That the brief comedy played out within the pages of this book strikes the imagination as unusually original is a fact which we owe to the felicity of Mrs. Fraser's handling of her theme. She sees it from, a new angle, gets at her personages in a new light and paints them with captivating freshness. She touches them lightly, too, carrying the action on with a sprightliness that will not let the attention of the reader flag for an instant. Occasionally a serious note is struck in some keen observation on life or character. "The greatest curse of weakness does not fall on weakness as such, but on the things it does when it is aping strength." But it is not with Mrs. Fraser's aphorisms that we are chiefly concerned. The main point is that she gives us a fascinating little tale, that it implicates, among others, a boy and a girl who are among the very happiest figures in recent fiction, and that in and out through her pages there flickers a sunny charm which alone would give the book distinction.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The Study of Children. By Francis Warner, F.R.C.P. The Macmillan Company.

"Basing his statements on a hundred thousand school children for the purpose of determining their mental and physical status, the author makes a strong plea for further observations. He believes by thus observing, many groups and comparisons may be made. Methods of observation are described and results suggested. Physicians who know how much help may be gained from the observation of a sick child will like

these chapters. Numerous cases are cited in detail. There are two good chapters on the care and training of children, and on school hygiene, and the book ends with the demonstration of seven propositions deduced from the author's observations. An excellent index adds much to the practical value of the work."—*Annals of Gynecology and Pediatrics*.

The Non-Religion of the Future: A Sociological Study. Translated from the French of M. J. M. Guyau. Henry Holt & Co.

Guyau's *L'Irréligion de l'avenir* is a natural outgrowth of his *Esquisse d'une morale sans obligation ni sanction*. The two titles are mutually significant. The volume under consideration attempts to show, first, that religion must inevitably disappear, and, second, that it will be replaced by an even more socially useful system of control.

Religion is declared to be fundamentally social in its origin and principles. Anthropomorphism should be expanded into sociomorphism. Primitive men conceive a society composed both of men and of gods, between whom relations of friendship and enmity exist. Worship is the influencing—often the bribing—of powerful though invisible associates. Again, religion is primarily a system of physics—an explanation of phenomena. Religious physics gradually gives place to religious metaphysics, to animism, to a spiritualistic conception, to dualism, to monism. Religious morality, it is further asserted, "grows out of the laws which regulate the social relations between gods and men." Religion, being sociomorphic, really gets its morality from human society. Again, the ordinarily accepted idea of religion, says the author, includes three elements: (1) a mythical, non-scientific explanation of natural phenomena or of historical facts; (2) a system of dogmas, *i. e.*, imaginary beliefs and symbolic ideas forcibly imposed upon faith as absolute verities, although susceptible of no scientific demonstration; (3) a cult and system of rites. Here, surely, are extremes far enough apart to make room for almost any mean, and question-begging terms sufficient to open wide the whole range of argument!

The attitude of the author is throughout tolerant, judicial and courteous. There is no word of flippancy or of cheap ridicule. M. Guyau was clearly inspired by a sincere moral earnestness. He has presented a case which every open-minded student should give a thoughtful and respectful hearing. The translation, which is anonymous, seems to have been made with care and intelligence.—*Journal of Theology*.

The Genesis and Dissolution of the Faculty of Speech. A clinical and psychological study of Aphasia. By Joseph Collins, M.D., Professor of Neurology in the New York Post-graduate Medical School, etc. Macmillan Company.

Professor Collins aims to present the subject in

a comprehensive and clear manner, untrammelled by theories and hypothetical diagrammatic representation. An endeavor has been made to lay down every principle recognizable with the tenets of anatomy, physiology and psychology, and to treat the subject from a modern point of view. Theories no longer in harmony with the teachings of brain anatomy and physiology have been discarded, and erroneous positions and contentions have been attacked. With the conviction that the phenomena attending the dissolution of speech cannot be properly interpreted without a knowledge of the genesis of this faculty, the author has given this side of the subject adequate introductory consideration.

The book will appeal not only to the neurologist and psychologist, but to the pedagogue and the student of language. It is illustrated with twenty half tones and wood cuts.—*The Washington Post*.

Biblical Quotations in Old English Prose Writers. By Professor A. S. Cook, of Yale University. The Macmillan Company.

Some years ago, Professor A. S. Cook, of Yale University, published an entertaining little book on "The Bible and English Prose Style," in which he says that "from Caedmon's time to the present the influence of Bible citation upon English speech has been virtually uninterrupted." In his latest and more important work, "Biblical Quotations in Old English Prose Writers," beginning with the well known Hymn of Caedmon, Professor Cook presents an admirable conspectus of old English biblical versions from the eleventh to the tenth century, embodying a summary of the best critical results of modern scholarship. The biblical scholar interested in the history of English versions, as well as the professional student of English, will hardly find elsewhere a more accurate survey of the field than is here presented. The body of the book is taken up with extracts containing biblical quotations, from King Alfred's Version of Gregory's Pastoral Care (60 pp.), the Laws of King Alfred (8 pp.), King Alfred's Version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History (6 pp.), and Aelfric's Homilies (182 pp)—all with the Latin or originals printed at the foot of the page. Of these the most interesting, perhaps, are the extracts from the laws of the good king, closing with the quotation: "And thaet ge willen thaet othere men eow ne don, ne doth ge thaet othrum mannum (*quod vobis non vultis fieri, non faciatis aliis*)," which forces the reflection that, after a thousand years, we are not yet near the Golden Age. To one familiar with Latin, the acquisition of a reading knowledge of Anglo Saxon could not be made easier. The book contains two complete indexes—on "Biblical Passages" and on "Principal Words."—*Dial.*

Highways and Byways in Devon and Cornwall. By Arthur H. Norway. With Illustrations by Joseph Pennell and Hugh Thomson. The Macmillan Company.

If you ask a peasant of Devon to tell any of the legends which he knows, it is odds that he will reply, "Augh tidd'n worth listening to by a gentleman." Mr. Norway has known better, therefore, than to go about asking questions. He has fared forth on his bicycle with an air contradictory of all precedent, substituting a serene artlessness for the usual preoccupation of the wheelman with the "record" he is making. He has behaved as though records, in the bicyclist's sense, did not concern him at all. He seems never to have hastened. Perhaps, to be sure, this was because the roads in Devon and Cornwall were never made with a view to their being used by wheelmen. Over their ruts and stones and slopes Mr. Norway discretely draws a veil, hinting his sufferings but never expatiating upon them as though the adaptability of the earth to the purposes of the bicyclist were the only thing worth considering. His boundless leisure has been bestowed upon things, upon beautiful and historic scenes, upon stories of smugglers and fighters, upon murders, thieveries, ghosts and similar topics. That he has written one of the best books of travel published in many a long day is due to his having written as he has travelled, with an affectionate eye for the picturesque and with a happy, patient, natural spirit. This is the kind of story that Mr. Norway has been able to gather on his journey, through his willingness to listen with care and to catch the casual confidences for which, as we have indicated, the too pragmatical traveller may wait in vain. * * * But we may cite no more from Mr. Norway's pages, wherein the reader must find for himself the charms and fairy tales, the legends of tragic deeds and gentle pixies which the author has woven into a uniformly captivating narrative.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The Life of John Donne. By Augustus Jessopp. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Dr. Jessopp's *Life of John Donne*, Dean of St. Paul's, is a book in every way deserving consideration. Dr. Jessopp's general qualifications for his undertaking are too well known to need special mention here; besides the advantages of a long acquaintance with Donne's poetry and prose, he brings to his work an excellent judgment and a pleasant, scholarly, unornate style. While evidently much more keenly in sympathy with Donne's later life than with his poetizing and court-attending days, Dr. Jessopp apportions his time with fairness and without undue regard for his own personal preferences; and gives, on the whole, one of the best all-round portraits of an early writer we recall, in a form condensed. The life he has taken this interest in, moreover, though little known, is as rewarding as that of any poet of the seventeenth century. Though Donne seems to have lived apart from the town and to have let only two literary contemporaries come closely into his life, namely, his first biographer, Isaak Walton, and the poet, George Herbert,

and consequently presents to his modern biographer and readers a largely isolated existence, the intensely metaphysical and varied inner life which he led renders any study of him to-day peculiarly appropos. Dr. Jessopp has brought out all of Donne's most endearing qualities, his courage, his hopefulness, his contentment, and his steadfastness. It is to be hoped that in publishing his little volume Dr. Jessopp has opened the way for many new readers of this old-time poet.—*Literary World*.

The Chances of Death and Other Studies in Evolution. By Karl Pearson, Professor of Applied Mathematics in University College, London. New York, Edward Arnold.

A worse title and a better book were never put together than in these two important volumes, the work of a writer who, within a comparatively few years, has come to the front as a profound and scholarly student of social questions. Professor Pearson's contributions to the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* and the *Philosophical Transactions* have been masterpieces of statistical method and acute interpretation, but have been known only to specialists. In the present work he discusses a large number of questions of more general interest and of wide range in a style so luminous and pleasing that readers without and special training in the technicalities of sociological investigation will easily follow him with sustained interest. The first essay, which has lent its title to the collection, is an analysis of mortality statistics, with a view to showing what are mathematically the chances of death at different age periods in the different social classes and nationalities, under varying conditions. It is, in many respects, the most technical and the least interesting study in the two volumes, and should by no means have received such prominence as results from the application of its title to the entire work. The general reader will be deceived by the rather sensational suggestiveness of the title, while the serious student of sociology, to whom Professor Pearson's studies are of the utmost value, will never suspect the true character of the contents of these volumes until it is made known to him by the reviewer.

The second essay, on "The Scientific Aspect of Monte Carlo Roulette," is, like the first, a semi-technical mathematical study, of the sort which appeals to all lovers of games of chance and to the curiosity of those who suspect that chance is, after all, only a peculiar product of mathematical laws. This, of course, is what the mathematicians affirm; and Professor Pearson's article is simply an attempt to convince the general reader that, strictly speaking, chance does not exist.

Turning from these preliminary studies, which have relatively little in common with the remaining essays, the reader plunges into discussions of the most modern and the most momentous problems of social organization, social policy and social history. Such topics as repro-

ductive selection, socialism and natural selection, politics and science, reaction and rationalism, woman and labor, variation in man and woman, make up the contents of Volume I. Volume II. consists of "Woman as Witch," evidences of mother-right in the customs of mediæval witchcraft; "Ashieattle: or Hans Seeks his Luck"—a study in folklore; "Kindred Group Marriage"—a critical examination of the philological evidences that in primitive times the Germanic races were organized on a basis of kinship through mothers; and, finally, "The German Passion Play"—an elaborate study in the evolution of Western Christianity. This is a range which reveals a mind capable of dealing with most varied subjects. Examination of the essays themselves satisfies the reader that Professor Pearson has also the training and the exact scholarship which qualify him to enter with equal ease upon investigations so diverse as to require, upon the one hand, the methods of the mathematician and, upon the other, those of the comparative philologist.—*Political Science Quarterly*.

The Abolition of Privateering and the Declaration of Paris. By Francis R. Stark, LL.B., Ph.D. (Columbia University Studies in Political Science, Vol. VIII., No. 3, pp. 163.)

Many more faults than this interesting monograph contains would gladly be forgiven to a writer who uses such clear and vigorous English. The materials of the essay, too, have been thoroughly subdued to the author's purpose, to the great profit of the reader.

The essay consists of three parts: I, a discussion of the legal right of capture of private property at sea; II, a comparative sketch of privateering before 1856; III, an account of the abolition of privateering by the Declaration of Paris. The second part is much the best. The third part is a sensible comment on the declaration as to privateering. The first part is a not very lawyerlike discussion of the legality of capture at sea of the property of individual enemies. An experienced lawyer, for instance, would hardly have laid so much stress on the academical speculations of the French Revolution.

The second and principal part of the essay is in reality a concise history of naval warfare in England, France and the United States, with something about privateering, and a good deal about piracy and the vicissitudes of the national navies. This is very frankly taken mostly from secondary sources. The merit of the author's work, and it is considerable, consists in having brought conveniently together, in a readable form, so much interesting and valuable information on the subject. Investigation of original authorities might have prevented some mistakes, as in putting into the reign of Elizabeth the surrender by England of the doctrine of *mare clausum*, and in citing the Treaty of Ghent as really a humiliation for England. A little thought ought to have prevented the statement that "it is not illogical" to claim the burning of captured vessels

without trial as a belligerent right. But these are small blemishes; one is more inclined to object to an unhistorical slant, apparent in the earlier part of the work, against England and things English.—*Historical Review*.

Nominations for Elective Office in the United States. By Frederick W. Dallinger, A.M., (Harvard Historical Studies, Vol. IV.) Longmans, Green & Co.

Senator Dallinger has in the book before us made a valuable contribution to the literature of American political science. Most writers on the subject which he treats have devoted their attention almost exclusively to the institutions of the formal governmental system forgetting that our actual political system gets its tone as much from its party organization as from the constitution and laws which are framed for its outward regulation. Senator Dallinger's book, which is a history of the growth of party methods for nominating candidates, as well as a description of present party arrangements, is, therefore, a welcome supplement to the usual treatises on American government. It is particularly welcome at a time when the public are awakening to a realization of the fact that their supposedly democratic system of government is being rapidly changed, as a result of the changes that have been made during recent years in methods of party management.

The appendixes contain a bibliography, forms of ballots and other party documents, and the text of the Massachusetts Caucus Acts.—*Political Science Quarterly*.

What is Good Music? By W. J. Henderson. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Under this title, with the explanatory sub-heading *Suggestions to Persons Desiring to Cultivate a Taste in Musical Art*, the eminent critic, W. J. Henderson, has just published, through Charles Scribner's Sons, a thoughtful volume of essays on a subject which he is well qualified to treat.

He starts with the distinct proposition that "no rule can be laid down for recognizing the excellence of a musical idea," and proceeds to give reasons for forming at least an approximate judgment.

He first discusses Rhythm, Harmony and Melody, Polyphonic, Monophonic and Romantic Forms. He treats of Church Counterpoint, of Operatic Forms, and inveighs strongly against the sensuous in music, while admitting that it has at times produced great results.

In speaking of the emotional in music, the author maintains that "music has no articulate speech, and for that reason it is compelled to express emotions in the abstract. The composer can say to you 'I am sad,' and in saying it he can influence you to be sad with him. But he cannot say to you 'I am sad because my brother is dead.' The materials of musical expression do not admit of such definite statement. Music can speak a sadness more intense than words can utter, but it is the privilege of the poet, not of the musician, to tell the cause of the sadness."

Mr. Henderson's book is a most valuable contribution to modern musical literature. It is, in itself, a course of study for the musical amateur who may wish to enjoy music with the heart and with the understanding also; and the professional artist will find, in its original and intelligent pages, much of which he is probably ignorant.

"What Is Good Music?" is an epitome of information, which should be in the hands of everyone who wishes to be versed in the aims and effects of musical art. It should be read by every professional as well as every music lover, for it contains matter of value and benefit for each of these.—*Musical Age*.

A Literary History of India. By R. W. Frazer. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

In a monumental volume of nearly five hundred pages, Mr. R. W. Frazer, whose historical and imaginative work upon India has been widely recognized for its authority and beauty of expression, has set forth the fruits of his long study of Indian writings and his investigation of the origin and significance of the enduring productions of an intellectual and spiritual people. The title of his book is "A Literary History of India," and Charles Scribner's Sons (New York) include it in their Library of Literary History, which is intended eventually to bring together the histories of the great nations of the world, as traced in the occasion and spirit of their foremost literary productions. It is not necessary in this place to dwell at length upon the equipment of Mr. Frazer for the task he has essayed. As a student of Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu, he was prepared to conduct at first-hand the laborious examination of manuscripts and historical records necessary to the possession of the facts for the basis of his writing. As a man of deep sympathy with the spiritual and intellectual attitude of the people of India, he was certain to discover those finer qualities and ultimate purposes in the literature before him which lie at the very root of the national feeling to which it gives expression. As a man of judicial mode of thinking, he was little likely to be swayed from the philosophical frame of mind needful to the consideration of the intent of this literature in its relation to contemporaneous facts. The result is a work which is entitled to the earnest consideration of the student of literature and to the historian. Beginning with a brief survey of the earliest

known days of Indian life, Mr. Frazer quickly passes to the firmer ground of the period when the Aryans separated to build up their civilization and literary records. Their literature, of course, had its foundation in their spiritual yearnings, stimulated by the beauties of their surroundings. And so the Vedic poets gave voice to their imagination in their nature echoing hymns. Then with the movement of the Aryans down to the plains of India came the inevitable clash of an inspired people with one of more primitive cult, and these last were soon known to the invaders as haters of "Brahman" or prayer. Here was the first distinction among the peoples upon religious lines, and as a result the class of Brahmins grew into greater importance and became identified, by reason of their dwelling place, with the origin of the sacred literature. Buddhism in its primary significance was a legitimate outcome of Aryan thought; but it was a far call from the earliest Vedic times to the time of Buddha in the sixth century B. C. It was Buddhism which, claiming for its founder, the Sakya Chief Siddhartha, for one thousand years' set its impression on the history of the land and gave to its literature a wealth of treasure the value of which is only now dawning on the nations of the world. The great literary labors of Brahmanism were the construction of the two so-called epics, "Mahabharata" and "Ramayana," which were compiled for the purpose of giving sacerdotal recognition to the floating folk lore and epic traditions of the people. But Mr. Frazer considers that these epics were curtailed, by reason of their form, of nearly all that is realistically and dramatically essential to the true epic. He is convinced that the epics never could be counted among the world's great literary works; but in that rank he is ready to place the lyric outbursts of the Vedas, the mystic ponderings of the Upanishads and Vedanta, as well as the highly dramatic productions of Sur Das and Tulsi Das in the later days of Akbar. Of the concluding chapters of Mr. Frazer's book there is none of more genuine interest than that on the drama; but his historical sketch of recent years in India will gain scarcely less attention. A list of useful works recommended for further study of the subject and a voluminous index fill out the volume.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

EDUCATIONAL.

A Students' History of the United States. By Edward Channing, Professor of History in Harvard University. Macmillan Company.

Professor Channing's book, decidedly the best one-volume American history yet published, is admirably fitted for use as a text-book with advanced secondary classes. In the preface the author has explained that his purpose in the publication of this work is to provide a text-

book suited to the needs of the senior class in high schools and academies. He believes that "the serious study of American history more fitly follows than precedes other countries and belongs to the maturer years of school life." The book is not adapted to the use of young pupils. The author assumes a considerable knowledge of American history on the part of pupils from the use of more elementary text-

books in the lower grades. He accordingly omits all the stock stories and anecdotes which form so large a part of our elementary text-books. The work is scholarly, dignified and interesting. It is full of suggestions for both teachers and pupils. Miss Anna Boynton Thompson of Thayer Academy has written a chapter entitled "Suggestions to teachers," in which she has described her own methods of teaching. These suggestions will be very helpful to the teacher if he accepts them as "suggestions" and not as rules. Some of the suggestions would be impracticable with a large class. They should prove of peculiar value in preparing pupils for the new requirements for the entrance to college. Especially valuable and useful are the marginal references on every page to standard works which contain a fuller account of each topic. Each chapter is headed by a list of books, special accounts, sources and bibliography, maps and illustrative material. In the last are found the names of titles of books of American literature. Everything is done to stimulate and aid a more thorough investigation by the student.—*Historical Review*

The Children's Fourth Reader. By Ellen Mt. Cyr. Boston, Ginn & Co.

This is the fifth of a series of reading books for children by the same author, each adapted to the attainments of the class of readers for whom it was prepared. It is an admirable series from every point of view. The author understands children and how they should be trained. She believes that the school reader is not merely, nor chiefly, to teach the pupil the art of reading, but to create a taste for literature in its noblest form, to nourish and inspire the mind and influence the character. Hence, as in this volume, the readers are introduced to the best American and English authors, and made familiar with their works. The earlier books have made them familiar with the American poets, and in this volume they are treated to interviews with the great prose writers, Hawthorne, Irving, Dickens and Scott. They look into their faces and upon their homes, as represented in the beautiful illustrations; they witness their battles with adversity, and learn the lessons of their lives. Characteristic selections from these authors have been carefully chosen with reference to the capacity of this class of children. Stories of loyalty and heroism, tales of travels and adventures are also introduced to broaden the mental heroism and feed the imagination. The style of the book is also adapted to its readers.—*Journal of Education*.

Manuel de l'Histoire de la Littérature française. Par Ferdinand Brunetière, de l'Académie française. Paris, Ch. Delagrave.

A new book by M. Brunetière must of necessity command attention; and when it turns out to be a book in form and purpose differing from those which have already appeared under his name, the interest of curiosity is increased. It

is not, however, strictly accurate to say that the purpose of the present Manual is different from that which the writer has hitherto set before himself. M. Brunetière has always sought to make French literature known better and in a more intelligent way. So far, then, the Manual carries out the same idea. It is distinct in this, that criticism such as we are accustomed to connect with the author's name does not occupy the most prominent place or fill up the greater part of the book. There is plenty of criticism in it, of the right kind, coming at the right time, but the chief object is to give the reader a clear and vivid view of French literature through the ages. In this M. Brunetière has succeeded beyond expectation, and his book is one of the most useful additions to the student's stock in trade and to the teacher's resources which have been published in many years. * * * * M. Brunetière's 'Manuel' is better than all of its class in this, that it gives us a "vue d'ensemble" of the whole literary movement in France from the origins to the present day. For this alone we should be greatly beholden to it, and for this alone we should be grateful to the author, for he has done in a brilliant and philosophical way what no other author has done so well or so thoroughly. When, in addition, the work provides us with a satisfactory substitute for the catalogue style of history, and a substitute which, like the synthetical view of the movement of thought, is full of suggestions and ideas, it is hard to say what more the teacher or student can ask for.

Here is another peculiarity of the *Manuel*: it is at once a broad and comprehensive review and a mine of information. The result has been obtained by separating the two parts, including in the former the history of thought and its expression, in the latter the abundant details concerning the life and works of the chief authors recognized as classical and important. * * * The style of the book has a charm of its own. It may as well be owned that not always has M. Brunetière written in a style which, without losing any of the power and authority which mark him, has at the same time grace and vivacity. To this we are not accustomed in his writings. The book reads trippingly; the arguments are clear and usually cogent; the reasons stated luminously, and the conclusions set forth in such fashion that blind indeed must be he who does not know the author's opinion, and strong indeed he who is not made to share it in part if not in whole.—*Nation*.

Principles of English Grammar. By G. R. Carpenter, Professor of Rhetoric in Columbia University. Macmillan & Company.

Professor Carpenter is already well known for his two practical rhetorics: one for high school and the other for college students. This grammar is intended for high school pupils, who have passed the elementary stages of the study. Yet the phraseology is so clear and simple that it could be easily comprehended by an eighth grade pupil. The divisions of grammar to

which the author devotes the largest part of his treatment are classifications of words, forms of words, and syntax. He has a chapter at the close on analysis of sentences, and one at the beginning on the English language. Orthoepy and orthography he relegates to the dictionaries, except in-so far as orthoepy is treated of in an appendix on phonology by E. H. Babbitt, of Columbia University, the Secretary of the American Dialect Society.

If the "*crux*" of a text-book on English grammar is the treatment of verb-phrases," then this is a clear and logical book. First he clarifies a point over which the student's mind is of en confused, by making three general classes of verbs: transitive, intransitive, and verbs of incomplete predication. With such a classification the pupil is not liable to the error of calling the verb *to become* transitive. He uses the terms consonant and vowel verbs, as giving a better description of the changes to form the preterit tense than regular and irregular, or weak and strong. The auxiliaries are treated, first, as defective verbs; then as one of three divisions with verb-phrases, and verbals. Although he states that verb-phrase strictly means any form of the verb consisting of more than one word, he, yet, puts under this division only the emphatic and progressive forms, preferring to put the other phrases into the regular tabular conjugation of the verb. The conjugation of the verb is the only tabular inflection given, so that the appearance of the book to one glancing hastily through it is that of a book on rhetoric rather than grammar. The author, however, in the text carefully distinguishes between the art of rhetoric and the "science" of grammar; for where two different forms of expression can be used he presents both, leaving to the judgment of the speaker the choice. Take the book all in all, it is a very simple and practical exposition of the principles of English grammar, with nothing in it either superfluous or pedantic.—*School Board Journal*.

Theory of Groups of a Finite Order. By W. Burnside, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. Cambridge, At the University Press.

We learn from the preface that "the present treatise is intended to introduce to the reader the main outlines of the theory of groups of a finite order apart from any application," and that "considerable space is devoted to the substitution groups," because the author believes that, "in the present state of our knowledge, many results of the pure theory are arrived at most readily by dealing with properties of substitution groups."

As the book is written for the beginner the first chapter has been devoted to explaining the notation of substitutions. The following six chapters are devoted to the more important group properties, *i. e.*, to those properties which are independent of the concrete form in which a group may present itself. Then come three

chapters on substitution groups in which we find a lucid exposition of the elementary parts of this subject. Two of the remaining five chapters are devoted to graphical representation and one to each of the following subjects: isomorphisms, the linear group and solvability.

This is the first treatise in which an author has confined himself to the theory of finite groups apart from any application. By restricting himself in this way the author has been able to present the subject in a more masterly manner, and to bring more of its parts up to date than would otherwise have been possible. While the work under consideration contains some inaccuracies in addition to those which have been pointed out, yet, on a whole, it is a very useful treatise and it seems better adapted "to introduce to the reader the main outlines of the theory of groups of a finite order" than any other work extant.—*Physical Review*.

Elementary Text-Book on Physics. By Wm. A. Anthony and Cyrus F. Brackett. Revised by William Francis Magie. John Wiley & Sons.

The supreme test of merit in a book whose object is to set forth the principles of a science is to be found in its *teaching value*. If this is a truism—and it reads like one—it is not always apprehended. We have so many class room texts and of such varying worth, so many cases of much meritorious matter hopelessly involved in the subtleties of its own expression, and (alas!) so many instances in which a professed desire to instruct has been over-ridden by unconscious pedantry, that a moment's consideration of the subject, at this time, may not be inappropos. If my remarks are construed as championing the cause of the student, I shall not complain. It is, perhaps, time that this 'worthy were spoken for.

The style of the work is clear-cut and forcible, a little heavy here and there, but always of a dignity befitting the subject-matter. The book appeals strongly to the thoughtful student; and to him who afterwards gains some familiarity with the other texts, there is a real delight in turning back to these pages so pregnant with meaning—albeit the delight occasionally comes from the recognition that a certain paragraph is now clear for the first time.

Professor Magie's revision of this work must surely take rank, as did the original, among the few standard treatises in elementary physics.—*Physical Review*.

Arbeit und Rhythmus. Von Karl Bücher. Leipzig, S. Hertz, 1896.

The learned professor at Leipzig who won his spurs several years ago by his scholarly studies of the mediæval population of Frankfort, and who later extended his reputation by his brilliant essays on the origin of economic life, now lays a still wider public obligation by this remarkably suggestive work published by the Royal Saxon Academy of Science. The work is really a study in primitive anthropology, for it is

an attempt to investigate the origin of poetry and music. Its interest to economists lies in the fact that Bücher seeks to give an economic interpretation to the evolution of these arts. A comparison of his monograph with such a recent work as Grosse's "The Beginnings of Art" shows how far more profound and original is Dr. Bücher's treatment. The facts which he heaps up in profusion are too important to be brushed aside with a contemptuous wave of the hand. Even if he has not discovered the whole truth, he has called attention to a most interesting element in the evolution of human activity. One need not be an advocate of "economic materialism" to appreciate the importance of Dr. Bücher's latest add most brilliant investigations. —*Political Science Quarterly*.

German Orthography and Phonology: A Treatise with a Word List. By George Hempl, Ph.D. Ginn & Co.

Professor Hempl's book, succinctly described by the above title, is what its author says he has aimed to make it, a systematic and practical treatise on the various subjects pertaining to the writing, printing and uttering of modern German. Both "orthography" and "phonology" are, accordingly, used in their most extended sense, considering the paramount practical character of the book. The whole is in reality a complete manual of the subject, which for years to come will serve as a breviary to the English-speaking student of German, providing he is after more than the merest *Sprachmeister* knowledge of his subject.

Not only as a whole, but in its several parts, still bearing in mind its purpose of practical utilization by the learner of German, this is a better book than we have hitherto had. * * *

The book, finally, is the work not only of an accurate student and close observer, but of an enthusiast in his subject, who has taken it to bed with him at night and risen with it in the morning; who has walked with it, and, above all, has talked with it. It bears the mark of an unconscionable amount of time spent upon it, but the results are wholly commensurate, since for a long while to come it will constitute a standard of value in its own particular subject, which it has enriched and dignified. The distance between this book and the old orthography and orthoepy, even of books of this generation, is the distance between the exact formulations of modern chemistry and the alchemy of the Middle Ages. —*The Bookman*.

A Brief Introduction to the Infinitesimal Calculus. Irving Fisher, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company.

Dr. Irving Fisher has published *A Brief Introduction to the Infinitesimal Calculus* designed especially to aid in reading mathematical economics and statistics. The immediate occasion for its publication is the appearance in English of Cournot's *Principes mathématiques de la théorie des richesses* in Professor Ashley's series

of Economic Classics. In this connection should be read Dr. Fisher's article in the January number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* on "Cournot and Mathematical Economics," with the notes on Cournot's mathematics. Non-mathematical economists ought to be very grateful to Dr. Fisher for his efforts to smooth the path for them; to many his little book will give just the additional touch necessary to make their half-forgotten knowledge available for use. More important still, it will probably stimulate younger students of economics to submit themselves to mathematical discipline before it is too late. —*Political Science Quarterly*.

L'Imposta progressiva, indagini di storia e d'economia della finanza. Di E. Masé-Dari. Turin, 1897.

This is one of the most erudite works on taxation that has ever appeared in any language. It contains an amount of solid reading matter which may well appall the most intrepid reader. Every authority or writer upon progressive taxation (and by an actual count of the names in the author's index it appears that there are just 726 of them) seems to have been consulted, and each work is reviewed in its proper place. These citations are generally accurate, although certain views are attributed (p. 304, note 1) to Professor Ely which cannot be found at the place referred to, and which that gentleman would probably not desire to father.

One very interesting feature of the book is the consistency with which the subject is treated as a problem in politics, although the title suggests another point of view. Economic forces are usually treated as exercising an influence mainly through their effect upon political movements, and the author almost invariably begins his arguments by reference to the different theories of the State.

In spite of its obvious defects in form, this book is not one to be slighted. It is marked by broad erudition and a profound insight into fundamental principles, and the views advanced are presented so forcibly as to command careful consideration. —*Political Science Quarterly*.

Outlines of Descriptive Psychology. A textbook of Mental Science for Colleges and Normal Schools. By George Trumbull Ladd, Professor of Philosophy in Yale University. Chas Scribner's Sons.

Professor Ladd is one of the most voluminous writers on psychology of the present day. The volume in hand is the eighth in his series of textbooks on the subject and presents the best results of profound scholarship and exhaustive research. The aim of the author has been to cover the entire field in such a manner that the beginner may take up this book and when he has mastered it have a complete view of the subject of psychology in its latest and most scientific aspects. The mutual relations of teacher and pupil have been kept in view from first to last. The aid of experimental and physiological in-

vestigations has been sought, but it is frankly admitted that these are incapable of explaining the later and more complex developments of mental life. The transcendental is everywhere recognized. We think this constitutes a great merit of Professor Ladd's work. It is reverent in spirit, while thoroughly scientific and strictly logical. The present volume is the cap-stone of a splendid series of achievements which place their author in the front rank of American thinkers.—*Education*.

The Princess. By Tennyson, edited with introduction and notes by Albert S. Cook, of Yale. Ginn & Co.

This is a model for an annotated English classic. Doctor Cook takes up the critical study of this famous poem with sympathy and appreciation entirely enlisted; with consummate skill he focuses upon it the collected lights thrown by other editors, adding thereto his own powerful search light. The work has been done *con amore*, the introduction giving abundant proof of Doctor Cook's deep feeling for the poem and its author. The introduction, of some forty pages, contains some admirable suggestions to students who may take up the study of this poem. In these suggestions the editor sets a high standard to be reached by those who would study the poem, any poem or piece of literature, aright. The selection of critical comments on the poem gives the student a broad conception of the estimate which competent judges have placed upon the merits and defects of *The Princess* and enables him the better to form his own opinion of the poem. Doctor Cook finds foot notes preferable to those relegated to the back of the book. His notes are scholarly, comprehensive, suggestive and informing. In them are numerous cross references and comparisons with other poems, lines, words, effects, etc. It is one of the best of Doctor Cook's books. It will stimulate the student to wider reading, broader thought and a deeper appreciation of the highest and best in literature.—*Education*.

Greek Prose Composition. By Henry Carr Pearson, of Shady Side Academy, Pittsburg, Pa. American Book Co.

This is an attempt "to combine a thorough and systematic study of the essentials of Greek syntax with abundant practice in translating connected English into Greek, and to afford constant practice in writing Greek at sight." The lessons are arranged with a nice regard to their difficulty; the exercises are carefully graded and cover all the essential grammatical conditions. The student is taught not merely to write passable Greek, but is inducted into the spirit of the Greek language and encouraged to put his English thought into Greek with fine comprehension of the nature and structure of the language. It is then not merely a text-book of exercises to be set over into Greek, but a book which will stimulate the student to the highest appreciation of the beauties of that classical language.

Teachers of Greek in secondary schools will find this to be a most suggestive and helpful text-book; it cannot fail to interest students.—*Education*.

Principles of Vocal Expression. Being a Revision of the Rhetoric of Vocal Expression. By William B. Chamberlain, A.M., of the Chicago Theological Seminary. Together with Mental Technique and Literary Interpretation by S. H. Clark, Ph.D., of the University of Chicago. Scott, Foresman & Co.

This book grew out of practical classroom work. Its aim is to strengthen that work by furnishing a basis for pursuing elocution as a study. To this end the author gives definite statements of the principles that govern the mental processes of communication. The subject is so treated that the student has a definite thing to do each day, and is shown how to do it.

The subject is scientifically treated in its relations to psychology and physiology. Vocal expression occupies the meeting ground of the mental and physical. The laws of thought, when uttered, constitute a form of applied psychology. To understand these relations is important, both for the teacher and the student, and this volume will be welcomed by both classes as a valuable aid in the study of an important subject.—*Journal of Education*.

Bennett's Latin Composition. Allyn & Bacon.

This little book, which has been waited for with so much interest by all secondary teachers of Latin, marks a distinct and emphatic reaction from the tendencies of the past few years in Latin prose composition.

It is a clear and well-nigh unqualified return to the teachings and methods of the older school, as represented by Allen's and Jones' prose books and puts the stamp of at least indirect dissent upon the attempts to teach Latin prose by the wholesale. To be sure, there are, at intervals, through the book, continuous passages for translation into Latin, sufficient, perhaps, to give the pupil drill in writing connected discourse; but the main justification for the book rests undoubtedly on the feeling that the necessary prerequisite for the translation of continuous prose lies in a thorough and systematic presentation of the syntactical principles and idiomatic peculiarities of the language, combined with sufficient practical drill to fix them permanently and productively in the minds of the pupils.

For the revival of this view in so marked a way, we believe every experienced secondary teacher may return thanks, and it is especial cause for gratification that the lead in the reaction has been taken by so scholarly and so authoritative a writer as Professor Bennett.

The theory that ability to write Latin prose could be acquired solely from the translation of exercises and passages based on the text, has not, we think it may be safely said, proved as satisfactory as was hoped, and of late the feeling has undoubtedly been gaining ground that a re-

turn to traditional methods, either in whole or in part, was inevitable. Professor Bennett's book seems to be an expression of that feeling, and it is, therefore, from a merely historical point of view, very interesting as foreshadowing the end of at least the exclusive use of the text-method of teaching Latin prose.—*School Review*.

Memory and its Cultivation. By F. W. Edridge-Green, M.D., F.R.C.S. New York, D. Appleton & Co.

Memory is the most important function of the brain. Every thought and action is based on memory. Hence a knowledge of its functions and its relations to the other faculties, and especially any suggestions which will aid in the improvement of the memory, are important and valuable. In this book the author gives a scientific and exhaustive view of the whole subject. In a diagram is shown the relation which the centres of memory bear to the other parts of the brain. It is a separate faculty, having its seat in the basal ganglia of the brain, separate from, but associated with, all the other faculties of the mind. In the thirteen chapters the relations this faculty sustains to all the others are fully and clearly explained, and in part II. the cultivation of the memory is treated under twenty-two distinct rules, which will be studied with great interest. This volume is one of the International Scientific Series, of which seventy-seven have already been published.—*Journal of Education*.

Exercises in Conversational German. By Joseph Schrakamp. New York, Henry Holt & Co.

German Grammatical Drill. By Joseph Schrakamp. New York, Henry Holt & Co.

The first of the two admirable text books for the use of classes in German recently prepared by Fraulein Schrakamp is designed to furnish material for easy translation to pupils possessing only a limited vocabulary and an elementary knowledge of the rudiments of grammar. The second is intended for those who continue their study of the language beyond this point, and who must master the more difficult points of syntax and usage. Such perplexing problems as the use of the passive voice and the conditional and subjunctive modes, the various German equivalents of the English present participle, word order, etc., etc., are treated by the elucidation of the necessary rules in connection with appropriate exercises arranged so as to facilitate convenient reference.—*Journal of Education*.

The Student's Motley. Condensed by William Elliot Griffis. New York, Harper & Brothers.

The reader who has followed the story which is so vividly and so brilliantly told in the three volumes of Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" receives, as his chief impression from the reading, the composite picture wherein the unification of the Dutch nation becomes blended and identified with the life work of William the Silent.

In reducing the narrative contained within

these volumes into the compass of 600 pages, Rev. Mr. Griffis has had this main theme constantly in view. It is this story, the exemplification of an historical philosophy, which *The Student's Motley* tells with even greater force than in the larger work. Extraneous matter has been eliminated, and paragraphs of minor interest have been omitted, but the brilliancy of Motley's style, the vigor and clearness of his narrative, have been preserved most successfully.

Mr. Griffis has added an introductory and a concluding chapter, which show the place of William and of his work in the broader history of the times before and since. Needless to say, this work has been most admirably done, for, with all his versatility in acquainting himself with the facts and the ideas of many stranger corners in the world of knowledge Mr. Griffis is always a careful student and an inspiring writer.—*Journal of Education*.

Peter Paul Rubens. By R. A. M. Stevenson. New York, The Macmillan Company.

Those who have followed their guide book patiently along the Rubens gallery of the Louvre, with its walls covered with square yards of fat women, sometimes wonder at the rank this painter holds among the world's artists. Scattered specimens of his work, many of them fine in themselves, here and there in the museums of England and the continent, can do little to remove the impression given by the Paris exhibition. Everywhere the unquestioned work of Rubens is mingled and confused with that of his pupils and the fellow-workers at the Antwerp picture factory, until the amateur lover of pictures wonders if Rubens may rightly be considered as anything but a masterly warning. Eventually, the doubter finds his way to Antwerp, and there he sees what Rubens was capable of, and what he accomplished.

In his admirable monograph for the "Portfolio" series, Mr. Stevenson has presented a readable and thoroughly satisfactory account of Rubens, which even presents such a cogent defense of the Paris "fat women" that one hesitates to repeat again the prevalent criticism upon their art until there is opportunity for another look at them. As in each of the issues of the Portfolio monographs, the study is illustrated with admirable reproductions from the most characteristic of the painter's work, bringing out the details in black and white, or sepia, with unusual success, even for these days of constantly improving processes of photography and printing.—*Journal of Education*.

English Lyric Poetry, 1500-1700. With an Introduction by Frederic Ives Carpenter. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The editor of this volume is a distinguished lecturer on English literature at the University of Chicago. No scholar of this century is more familiar with the rich lyric literature of the Elizabethan age, and of the ages before and after this period.

The author, in his introduction, has given the history of the appreciation of the English lyric, and has dwelt somewhat at length on the lyric and music; the several lyric kinds; lyricism in Anglo-Saxon poetry; the Anglo-Saxon religious lyric; the chief kinds of middle English lyric poetry, religious and secular; the Scotch lyrics of the fifteenth century; the Italian sources of Elizabethan lyric forms; the manner of the early Elizabethan lyrics; and many other features of his subject. He recalls the chief Elizabethan lyric writers, Spenser, Sidney, Raleigh, Lyly, Greene, Peele, Nash, Lodge, Briton, Shakespeare, Daniel, Drayton, Southwell, Barnes, Heywood and Dekker, and quotes from these and many others choice specimens, and discusses their comparative merits. The book is attractive in form, rich in matter, and will prove a valuable acquisition to any public or private library, and of great interest to every lover of English literature.—*Journal of Education*.

Selections from the Essays of Elia. By Charles Lamb. Edited by Caroline Ladd Crew, B.A., Instructor in English, Friends' School, Wilmington, Del. Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.

Charles Lamb was a skilful artist, and has had many admirers in the world of literature. But, to be fully appreciated, he needs an interpreter, yet the beauty, pathos, and wit of such selections as our author has made need no comments. The introduction to this edition contains an interesting sketch of the author's life and works. Following this is a page of critical and biographical references. The selections occupy 167 pages, and the notes which follow are ample and will be very helpful to the student.—*Journal of Education*.

First Lessons with Plants. Being an abridgement of "Lessons With Plants: Suggestions for Seeing and Interpreting Some of the Common Forms of Vegetation." By L. H. Bailey. The Macmillan Company.

Whatever Professor Bailey writes is certain to be good, and the present little work is an admirable proof of this fact. These simple lessons, he says in the preface, are designed to awaken an interest in plants and in nature rather than to teach botany. They are suggestions to the teacher who desires to introduce nature-study into the school, and as such they must prove of the greatest value. The first lesson is on twigs and buds, and suggestions are made regarding the study of buds and branches, leaf and flower buds, the opening of buds of various types and the struggle for light and air that is constantly going on in the tree-trop. One thing leads on naturally to another, and the child becomes an investigator without knowing it, soon learning to compare and interpret the buds, their arrangement and products of various trees and shrubs. The apple is made frequent use of, and thus the rudiments of horticulture are founded. In similar manner leaves and flowers are taken up and the important types described or, rather, worked out. The final chapters mention briefly the propagation and habits of plants and directions for collecting and preserving plants properly. The illustrations are profuse, all new and freshly drawn, and add much to the completeness of the book. Altogether it is a work that should be in the hands of all teachers in the grades for which it is intended. The type and printing are exceptionally good.—*Plant World*.

